INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXII NO. 298 BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

"WE STAND AT THE PARTING OF WAYS"

—LORD WILLINGDON

Viceroy Launches Reforms "Putsch"

WELCOMES CONGRESS TO ASSEMBLY

But Warns Against "Flat And Sterile" Rejection Of J. P. C. Scheme

"I welcome the return to the Central Legislature of the representatives of the Congress Party who have been successful at the recent election, for closer association with the Government and its problems and difficulties, will, I hope, make them realise that all of us, whatever our political views or whatever our position, are equally eager for the advancement of this great country to its promised goal" said Lord Willingdon in his speech at the European Association dinner in Calcutta on Wednesday.

Referring to the J. P. C. Report the Viceroy said:

Two alternatives seem to me to present themselves: the first is to accept the report as laying down broadly the right lines of advance; provincial autonomy, an All-India Federation and a considerable measure of responsibility at the centre. The second alternative is a flat and sterile rejection of the scheme, an attitude which connotes continuing for an indefinite period under the existing constitution.

At Parting Of Ways

We stand at the parting of ways. The process of legislation is about to commence. The question which India has to decide is, which of these two courses is more likely to help the cause of India's freedom in Parliament.

A Great Advance

To my mind there can be but one answer and so I urge all those who are interested in reforms to work this Bill when it passes through Parliament. We may not get all we wish for; we may not feel satisfied with all its contents, but I am certain that if we work it with sincerity and purpose we shall find that it is a great advance, a big step forward towards complete responsibility for Indians in India.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

In the course of his speech at the European Association Dinner, at Calcutta, to-day, the Viceroy said:—

"Under ordinary circumstances on an occasion of this kind, I should not trouble you with any remarks of a serious character; but the atmosphere is so charged with politics in these days and the members of this Association are so keenly interested in the political situation, that I venture to ask you to allow me to detain you for a few minutes, in order that I may place before you my views on the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Indian Constitutional Reforms which has recently been published, and which is the result of the earnest deliberations of a very distinguished body of my countrymen with wide experience of public life, many of them with practical knowledge of administration in India.

WELCOMES EUROPEAN VIEW.

"But before doing so, let me express my gratitude to you, for having so very frankly put before us to-night the general views of your Association on the Report. I was very glad to hear your statement that to use your own words, "the scheme embodied in the report is satisfactory, that the recommendations of the Report form a reasonable basis on which to frame the Act which will give to India her New Constitution, a constitution which will achieve a notable step towards the ultimate goal which is envisaged in the preamble to the Act of 1919—responsible government in British India as an integral part of the British Empire."

"This, I assure you is a most heartening and encouraging statement to the Government of India and to His Majesty's Government at Home. You were equally frank in telling us that you were still very critical of the Report on certain matters which you have referred to and that you proposed at the proper time to press your views before Parliament which, of course, you are perfectly justified in doing.

SPEEDING UP REFORMS.

"I am sure you would agree that this is not the time or place for me to follow you in a discussion on the points you have raised for it might lead to, I am sure, a very friendly but at the same time, a somewhat lengthy exchange of views which might be found rather tedious by this distinguished company.

No, my remarks to-night will refer little to details, for I wish to express my general views on the main proposals that the Report contains, and how I consider they will affect all classes and conditions of people who live and work in this country. We are approaching, I hope, the end of the prolonged discussions on the future government of India, and although much work still remains to be done, His Majesty's Government are determined to do all that is in their power to ensure that there will be no undue delay in passing into law the Bill which will shortly be laid before the House of Commons, while I and my Government out here in India will push on with all the measures which are necessary preliminaries to the inauguration of the New Constitution.

"A Bill of this magnitude and importance must necessarily be subject to most careful and detailed consideration by Parliament and it is a matter of the greatest satisfaction that as the results of the recent debates in both Houses of Parliament, a large majority of members accepted the advice of these British statesmen who, after the closest consultation with the representatives of public opinion in this country, have embodied their conclusions in that historical document the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

As is inevitable in all political

(Continued on page 8.)

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJISTS

Kelkar Sounds Opinion About Its Future And Policy

AMRAOTI, Dec. 18.

Letters have been received here from Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President of the Democratic Swaraj Party eliciting opinion whether under the circumstances, the Party should be closed or continued as a party within the Congress or that qualification should be removed.

"Udaya," a nationalist bi-weekly expressed itself on the said points and said: "Except the neutral attitude of the Congress in respect of the Communal Award, there is no theoretical difference between the Congress and the policy of the Democratic Swaraj Party. Not only this, the Congress policy in general is almost agreeable to the Democratic Swaraj Party.

WORK WITH CONGRESS.

"It is the duty of the Party to render all possible assistance to the Congress on points of agreement. This necessitates the existence of the Party independently, rather than demolishing it. The Democratic Swaraj Party came in existence to remain within the Congress, and it is in its objects to help the Congress where it agrees with it, as well as to express its difference also. To-day is an occasion to help the Congress.

"Therefore it is all the more necessary to keep the party alive and also to keep membership of the Congress binding on its members so that it may remain within the Congress as before. To raise these questions is to axe on its very foundations The old Responsivist Party had similarly cut its own roots. Therefore it is no use of reviving that corpse again."—United Press.

What Are They Doing

Competition Results

(See Page 4)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CALCUTTA C.P.M.

Commons Petition Committee To Enquire

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. G. Herbert Williams (Conservative) asked leave to present the petition signed by six resident of Calcutta asking the House to enquire into the allegations against Mr. S. K. Sinha, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

The petition has been brought on the table of the House, and will be considered by the Petitions Committee.

INDIAN COTTON AND LANCASHIRE

No Govt. Finance For Adapting Machinery

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the House of Commons Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman informed Sir Walter Smiles, that he was informed that the plant available in Lancashire for spinning Indian cotton or capable of adaptation for such use at moderate expenditure within normal resources of firms concerned, was sufficient to deal with the greatly increased consumption of Indian cotton and a provision of Government finance for this purpose was neither necessary nor desirable.

Imports of Indian cotton into Britain for the first nine months of 1934 were three times as large as for the first nine months of 1932.

Subject Has No Voice

MYSORE DEWAN'S 'HUKUM'

Disallows Discussion Of J. P. C. Report In Council

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 19.

At the Mysore Legislative Council to-day Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan President, disallowed an adjournment motion given notice of by several members to discuss the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and their recommendation relating to Indian states on the ground that it was not lawful for the Council to discuss a subject relating to the relations of His Highness with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States and also matters governed by treaties or agreements now in force or hereafter to be made with the Paramount Power.

STOP PRESS.

MEDICOS JOIN T. U. C.

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Medical Practitioners Union with a membership of nearly 5,000 general practitioners and consultants has been affiliated to the Trades Union Congress.

One reason for the affiliation is that it will tend to safeguard the interests of many members of the Union engaged in public health and Municipal services.

It is believed the Union will not be called on to join other affiliated Unions in the event of the T. U. C. calling a general strike. The National Union county officers' application for affiliation is also accepted.

FAR EAST SILVER AND GOLD PROBLEM

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

The Far Eastern silver and gold problem is described as acute by Mr. Reneleon, silver expert of the House of Representatives Coinage Committee, in the course of conversation with President Roosevelt. Details of the conversation are not divulged.

Mr. Leon said that President Roosevelt listened without indicating any intention

BOLIVIA ON WAR PATH

(Special Cable)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Dec. 19.

There are indications that the Bolivian army is preparing for a great stand. Their retreat from Granchaco is nearing the end and they are digging themselves into a shorter line in front of Villa Montes, the key to the richest oil region of South America. The Bolivian Government appealed to the army to defend the town to the utmost.

The artillery duel has already started with large armies on both sides.

MALAVIYA FOR LONDON?

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

It is reliably understood that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is likely to proceed to England next April in connection with the agitation against the recommendations of the J. P. C. report, particularly the Communal Award. The Pandit will probably lead the deputation and its personnel is being discussed.

The question of Indian States will also be taken up and the States will be represented by the deputation.—A.P.

GOVT. ORDERS SET ASIDE

Lahore Press Forfeiture And Security Demand Echo

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

A Full Bench of the High Court set aside this afternoon both the Government orders, firstly demanding a security of Rs. 2,000 from the Virjanand Press, and secondly, forfeiting the press to His Majesty.

The security, it will be remembered, had been demanded for the publication of the story of "Veer Bala Mary" of Russia.—A. P.

IT IS A DUMMY!

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare formally introduced in dummy the Government of India Bill, described as a Bill to make further provision for the Government of India.

The Bill was introduced amid loud Ministerial cheers, and was formally read for the first time.

TRAVANCORE & CHRISTIANS

Question Of Secession Of Tangaserri Raised In Lords

LONDON, Dec. 19.

In the House of Lords Lord Fizzalan drew attention to the memorial to the Viceroy from the inhabitants of Tangaserri and asked whether there was any precedent for British Government handing over a purely Christian community against the wishes of the people to the Hindu State of Travancore.

Replying for the Government Viscount Halifax said the Government of India have not yet received the views of the Government of Madras and therefore it was impossible to answer the question without further knowledge. As far as he was aware, there was no precedent for British Government handing over a purely Christian community to a Hindu State against the wishes of the people concerned. There was a strongest case on administrative grounds for secession and he hoped on further examination the inhabitants would not feel it incumbent upon themselves to maintain an attitude of opposition; yet if opposition was irrevocable, he was sure that Government would not wish to insist any transfer being made.

The subject was dropped.—Reuter.

DEATH OF EX-M.P.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The death has occurred of Lieut.-Colonel John Ward, a former member of Parliament.

(Col. John Ward was M.P. (Independent) for Stake on Trent for a number of years since 1906.

He was a Colonel of the 25th Middlesex Regiment and served with distinction in Soudan and during the World War in Siberia. He founded Navy's Union in 1889. He was a member of the Federation of Trades Unions and J. P. of the County of London.

He was the recipient of the Croix de Guerre of France.)

'Quake Shock At Bhagalpur

BHAGALPUR, Dec. 18.

A mild shock of earthquake was felt here, lasting a few seconds, at 4 a.m. No damage or injury is reported.—A. P.

Unacceptable Even For Transition Period

INDIAN BUSINESSMEN AGAINST J. P. C. PLAN

Federation Committee To Discuss Report To-day At Capital

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce sat for seven hours to-day and adjourned till to-morrow, when more important questions, including the consideration of the J. P. C. Report will be taken up. It is understood that opinion among some members is that they should point out some of the glaring defects in the proposed constitution and declare the constitution as unacceptable, even for the transitional period.

The Committee meeting to-day considered the views expressed by member bodis on the question of re-opening the mint for silver coinage. The general trend of opinion expressed by member bodies being against the proposal, the Committee decided not to take further action in the matter.

BUDGET DISCUSSION.

It was resolved that the annual meeting of the Federation should be held in Delhi on March 30 and 31 and that the meeting of the Committee should be held in Delhi on the third and fourth of April to consider the budget proposals of the Government of India.

HUSSEINBHOY AS DELEGATE.

The Committee decided to recommend Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljl of Bombay as a delegate to the 19th session of the International Labour Conference with the following advisers: Mr. K. Dutta of Calcutta, Mr. Sodhbans of Lahore and Mr. Varshani of Bahjoi (U. P.).

The Committee decided to submit a representation to the Railway Board on the question of revision of railway risk note forms after getting facts and figures about the losses suffered by the mercantile community, owing to damage to goods consigned to railways for carriage.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN SHIPPING.

The Committee decided to make representation to the Government of India regarding the proposal of the Board of Trade in England in connection with the maintenance of inter-Imperial trade under the British flag. The Committee desires in this connection to impress on the Government the claims of Indian shipping industry for a due share in the coastal trade of India, in view of the promise of the Government of India to take steps to see that Indian shipping operated by Indian agencies and through the instrumentality of Indian capital will adequately participate in the coastal and overseas trade of the country.

The Committee further decided to submit to the Government of India, that before expressing any views on the above proposal of His Majesty's Government, Indian public and particularly Indian shipping interests will be consulted on the issues involved in the reference made to them.

INDIAN FEDERATION CHAMBER MEETS

Important Agenda At Meeting

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19

The Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce met to-day at the residence of Lala Shri Ram.

Twenty-one members froming a third of the total strength were present. Some members are arriving in the afternoon and the attendance may improve to-morrow. The representation from Bombay and Madras was particularly poor.

Seth Kasturibhai Lalbhai presided. Among others were present Seth Padamjit Sanghani, Lala Shri Ram, and Messrs. D.P. Khaitan, B. Das and Sodhbans.

Though 21 items appear in the agenda, chief interest centres round the item requiring the Federation to express its views on the J. P. C. report. Other items include the consideration of the memorandum relating to the revision of the Indian Companies Act, a discussion on the letters from the member bodies regarding the raising of the general price level, the nomination of Indian Employers' delegation to the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference the consideration of the correspondence between the Federation and the Government on the question of Indo-British Trade treaty and the appointment of Trade Commissioners abroad and the discussion of the Debt Redemption legislation.—A. P.

"Kesari" Defamation Case Adjourned To Jan. 5.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 19.

Evidence in the defamation case filed by Dr. Khare of Nagpur against "Kesari" of Poona, came to a close to-day.

The case now stands adjourned to January 5 for arguments.

King's Audience For Burdwan

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

His Majesty the King received in audience the Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan.

LEAGUE PROPOSALS NOT WORKABLE

Paraguayan Government's Submission To Geneva

GENEVA, Dec. 19.

The Paraguayan Government have informed the League that the proposals to end war between Paraguay and Bolivia are unworkable, and make suggestions, which they declare, may afford a basis for further negotiations.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Urgently Lady Doctors. M.B.B.S., & L C P & S. Fully Qualified Nurses and Midwives, B.P.N.A. for Maternity Hospitals. Apply with certificates, salaries, required Box No. 3415, "Bombay Chronicle."

Sukker Municipality.—Applications from Lady graduates for the post of Assistant mistresses in the scale of 75—5—100, Efficiency bar—10—150 for Parmesri P. Chandwani Municipal Girls' High School Sukkur will be received by the undersigned upto 12th January, 1935. Graduates in Physics and chemistry or Sindhi and Persian will be preferred. State previous teaching experience and minimum pay required. Applicants selected will be on probation for a period of one year. After confirmation they will be entitled to the benefits of the Provident Fund Rules of the Municipality. L. S. Ahuja, B.Sc. (Edin.), A.M.I Struct, Chief Officer and Secretary, School Board Sukkur Municipality. (9372).

Wanted for a mofussil High School a Graduate strong in Persian. Stating age, experience and the lowest salary expected. Apply Box No. 9380, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Salesmen for Badami, Charcoal, Coke, etc Apply to Box No. 3409 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an F.R.C.S.(England) as Medical Officer, Parekh Dispensary, Surat on Rs. 300—10—350 plus Rs. 30 House Rent p.m. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat before 10-1-1935. (9328)

One Sound Cameraman, One Sound Recordist, One Technical Engineer, One Still Cameraman, One Music Director and Dance Trainer, One Film Director. Only persons with genuine experience need apply to the General Manager, Ideal Films Ltd., 22, Abbott Road, Lucknow. (3411).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 17 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (8343).

50. PATENT MEDICINES.

Caesar's Pills.—The very latest and unrivalled French preparation for lost vitality, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression and Nervousness. Guaranteed satisfaction. Rs. 6 for 60 Pills. Obtainable from G. Martirosi (Bombay) Co., Dady House, Churchgate Street, Bombay. (3354).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Sections 21-A (1), 22, 23 and 25 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended up to date, I hereby fix the following days for the General Elections of Councillors to be held in the year 1935.

1. **TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1935.**
For the Ward Elections to take place simultaneously in all Wards.

2. **TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1935.**
For the election of Councillors by the Electoral College of the Delegates of Registered Trade Unions in the City.

3. **THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1935.**
For the elections to be made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, and the Bombay Millowners' Association.

4. **THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1935.**
For the election to be made by the Fellows of the University of Bombay.

Printed forms of nomination papers for Elections (1) and (2) above can be obtained free of charge by persons appearing on the respective Electoral Rolls on application at the Electoral Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, at any time during Office hours within 7 days prior to the dates fixed for the elections and up to 4 p.m. (B.T.) on the day of those Elections.

The nomination papers for the said two Elections duly filled in should be delivered at the Electoral Department before 5 p.m. (B.T.) on the respective election days as fixed above.

On or before the day fixed for the Ward Elections, viz., TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1935, every candidate for the Elections shall, pursuant to the provisions of Section 26-A of the said Act, deposit or cause to be deposited with the Election Officer, Bombay Municipality, a sum of Rupees Two hundred, in cash or in Government Promissory notes of equal value at the market rate of the day, and no candidate shall be deemed to be duly nominated unless such deposit has been duly made.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15th December, 1934.
9381

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Provisions, etc., to the Nurses' Mess at the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year, commencing from 1st March 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 4th January, 1935. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Provisions, etc., to the Nurses' Mess at the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
DEAN
8th December, 1934. 9324

Public Notices

THE TATA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Holders of the Debentures of the abovenamed Company, constituted by the Trust Deed, dated the 22nd day of December, 1922, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at BOMBAY HOUSE, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 28th day of December, 1934, at 3 O'clock in the afternoon (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing an Extraordinary Resolution.

(a) Sanctioning the modifications and arrangement of the rights of the Debenture Holders against the Company and its property and assenting to a modification of the provisions of the said Trust Deed as subsequently modified and the Debentures for providing that as from 1st January, 1935, cumulative interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum shall be payable if and when the Company shall make nett profits out of such nett profits and for extending the date of repayment of the Debentures to the 31st December, 1940, in accordance with the Scheme of Arrangement proposed by the Company and assented to and recommended by the Trustees of the said Trust Deed,

and

(b) For empowering the Trustees aforesaid with a view to effectuating such sanction and modifications to concur with the Company in executing a Supplemental Trust Deed in the terms of the draft which will be submitted to the Meeting.

This Notice is issued pursuant to the provisions contained in the 5th Schedule to the Trust Deed. A copy of the Scheme of Arrangement and of the draft Supplemental Trust Deed above referred to may during business hours be inspected at any time before the meeting at the Registered Office of the Company.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1934.

By Order of the Company,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
(9377)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ROLL.

NOTICE.

The Municipal Election Roll and the Roll of Delegates of Registered Trade Unions, which will remain in force for 12 months, commencing from the 20th December, 1934, are now ready, and copies of the same are available for sale, during Office hours at the Electoral Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, at Rs. 3 per copy for any one Ward Roll or Rs. 21/- per copy of the complete Roll for all Wards and at annas four per copy of the Trade Union Roll.

I. H. TAUNTON.
Municipal Commissioner.
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th December, 1934.
9382

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2180 OF 1929.

GOVINDRAO HARISCHANDRA JOSHI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
ROGER D'SILVA & Ors. ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to Decree Absolute for Sale, dated 22nd January, 1931 and Judges order, dated 23-6-1933, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, 10th January, 1935, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Property standing on the gauthan land, adjoining the Church property, situate in the village of Orlem near Malad admeasuring 631 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Ferreira & Vallabhdas, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1934.

R. S. DADACHANJI.
Commissioner.
9367

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. WAMAN RAOJI CHAVAN has contracted to sell to another client of ours the undermentioned property, situate on and being Plot No. 147 of the Board's Dadar Matunga Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay. All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 11 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages hereditaments and premises standing thereon, admeasuring 450 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 147 of the Board's Dadar Matunga Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the NORTH-EAST by plot No. 147-A, agreed to be leased to Mr. V. H. Gokhale; SOUTH-WEST by 15 feet passage included in Plot No. 148 B agreed to be leased to Mr. S. K. Mahatre and on the NORTH-WEST partly by plot No. 148-B, agreed to be leased to Mr. R. R. Shirgaokar and partly by Plot No. 148 A, agreed to be leased to Mr. S. K. Mahatre and which Plot of Land forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey No. 1116 part and Cadastral Survey No. 823|10, Matunga Division and is assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 7119 (1) and Street No. 686-A and is now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1934.

D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9387

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of YAMUNABAI, widow of WAMANRAO MADHAVRAO DUKLE, (alias YAMUNABAI WAMANRAO DUKLE, alias Mrs. YAMUNABAI WAMANRAO DUKLE, alias Mrs. YAMUNABAI, widow of Wamanrao Madhavrao Dukle) of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khotechi Wadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SHRINIVAS WAMANRAO DUKLE, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Luxmi Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 10th day of December, 1934.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9388

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GIRJASHANKAR JADAVJI, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, carrying on business as Sweet Meat Vendor at Null Bazaar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

MUKTAGAVRI alias MUKTABAI, widow of Girjashankar Jadavji of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Sheikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the sole executrix, appointed by the Will of the said Girjashankar Jadavji. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fourteenth day of Dec. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 14th day of December, 1934.
Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9389

Auction Sales

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "SHRINIVAS BUILDINGS" SITUATE AT MATUNGA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Manilal Nathubhai Joshi, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of April 1925 and made between Manilal Nathubhai Joshi of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on the premises THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 20th day of December, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of 1767 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and Matunga Estate of the Board in being Plot No. 385 of the Dadar the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Plot No. 394 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to the Bombay European Relief Association, on the South East by land of the Board proposed to be laid out as a service Passage, on the South West by a Road 30 feet in width and on the North by a Road 40 feet in width, which piece of land bears New Survey No. 8/832 and Cadastral Survey No. 10 (part) Matunga Division, together with buildings thereon and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 7589, Street No. 1156.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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JEANETTE MACDONALD
JOHN GARRICK

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Belgium	,,	27th ,,	11th ,,
Tofuku	,,	7th Jan.	15th ,,
Argun	,,	8th ,,	23rd ,,
Kifuku	,,	14th ,,	28th ,,
Shinnob	,,	23rd ,,	7th Feb.
Manyo	,,	30th ,,	15th ,,
Havre	,,	10th Feb.	23rd ,,

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ANNUAL READING

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RAO BAHADUR'S DAUGHTER ROBBED

Three Servants Suspected Of Stealing Jewels From Cupboard

Bhikoo Ganpat Dewji Baloo and Ramchandra Sajna were arrested on Tuesday night by the Gamdevi Police on suspicion that they were concerned in the case in which property consisting of diamond earrings and a gold chain valued at Rs. 250 belonging to Rao Bahadur G. K. Mhatre—are stolen.

On Tuesday morning the daughter of the Rao Bahadur put these ornaments in the cupboard and went to take bath on her return, the jewels were not to be seen.

The three accused are all servants of the Rao Bahadur and are suspected of having stolen the jewels.

The arrested persons were placed before the Girgaum Magistrate on Wednesday and remanded to custody till December 27.

DIED ON OPERATION TABLE

Coroner's Jury Returns Verdict Of Death Due To Heart-failure

Yeshwant Laxman Deodhar (36) Head-clerk in the railway Loco office of G.I.P. at Parel, collapsed on the operation-table on Tuesday, at the G.I.P. Railway Hospital.

"We did everything that could possibly be done," said the Hospital Doctor in giving evidence "including artificial respiration for over an hour, but the patient did not come round.'

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death due to heart-failure during a "necessary surgical operation."

TWO ARRESTED IN GAMBLING RAID

Surajmal Mahadeo and Narrotam Ranchod were arrested on Monday night in a room suspected to be a gambling den on the first floor of a building at Girgaum.

The Princess Street police are making inquiries.

HOME FOR DESTITUTES

The premises of "The Home for Destitutes" is removed from Kalikabhawan Gaiwadi Kalbadevi Bombay, to Karnik (Chembur) and all letters and help to the Home should henceforth be sent directly to the President, Mr. D. D. Wadia, Dahanu Building. 3rd floor, Suparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay No. 12.

The public is warned against unauthorises collections in the name of the 'Home'. Donors are requested to note that only those who have the authority letter after 18-12-1934 signed by Mr. Dhunjishaw Dinshaji Wadia, the President of the 'Home' are authorised to make collections.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, K.C.I.E., Kt., Education Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council will open the 10th All-India Educational Conference on the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (Viceregal Time) at the Ramjas College Hall Daryaganj, Delhi.

CYCLE THEFTS IN FORT

One Suspect Released On Bail And Two Others Remanded To Custody

That they were concerned in a case of wholesale cycle thefts in the Fort area, was the allegation made by the Maharbouri Police against Sattar Khan Adam, Ameer Mahomed and Abdulrasal when they were produced before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Wednesday.

On receipt of information that the accused had disposed of two cycles a fortnight ago and that one cycle was still in their possession, the Maharbouri Police affected the arrest of the three accused on Tuesday at Shinde Gully.

To enable the police to investigate the matter and to trace other cycles said to have been disposed of by the accused, the Magistrate remanded the last two to police custody and enlarged the first accused on bail till January 2.

LIGHT-FINGERED GENTRY AT WORK

Man Snatches Chain From Child And Swallows It

It appears that Sitabai Waman, a Hindu girl aged 7 was standing at Chandanwadi junction when a young man went upto her and is alleged to have snatched away a gold chain valued at Rs. 100 which was wearing.

Before the cries of the girl could attract the attention of the passers-by the culprit vanished with the chain. A full description given by the girl enabled the police to arrest Bhikaji Ganpat.

In the second case a Hindu was walking along Palton Road with a child in his arms. A man went upto him and, is alleged, boldly removed the chain the child was wearing and swallowed it.

Tilakdari was arrested and the police found the chain stored away in the socket of his throat.

The third case was even more daring. Mrs. D'Silva was walking along Hornby Road at about 7 p.m. when it is alleged Shanker Tukaram came alongside of her, suddenly snatched her hand-bag and made a bold bid for freedom He was however arrested and handed over to the Police.

The three accused were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala on Wednesday and remanded into custody to enable the police to make further inquiries.

RECEPTION TO BARODA GIRL GUIDES

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 19.

The second meeting of the Reception meeting was held on Sunday when suggestions of the President Shjt. Balwantrai P. Thakore were considered, and the following resolutions were unanimously approved by the Committee:—

(1) That the request of the Mahila Mandal be acceded to, and a special arrangement for gymnastic display of girl guides be made under their auspices on the 25th instant. (2) That taking advantage of this occasion elocution competitions, gymnastic display of girls be fixed up on the 24th, for invited public as well as for the general student community.

The public functions will now take three days, commencing with a public reception at the station as well as a citizens' meeting on the 23rd instant.

CRUEL HOAX ON UNEMPLOYED

Gang Of Exploiters At Work Duping Poor And Ignorant

Nine persons have been arrested by the De Lisle Road Police Station in connection with systematic cheating of several poor persons who are mostly employed in the Bombay mills.

The 'modus operandi' of this gang of exploiters was to approach mill workers and others in poor circumstances but with some little cash and ornaments and represent that they were big contractors of buildings with offices in Fort, Girgaum, Byculla, etc., and ask for some temporary loans not exceeding Rs. 500.

In return for this obligation they either promise to give an exorbitant rate of interest or take them as partners. The unwary mill workers in the hope of making more money or becoming partners of flourishing contractor's firm, easily part with their jewellery and cash.

To show their bona fides, the members of the gang take away the prospective candidates to buildings in the Fort, Girgaum or Byculla and show them some office from a distance as theirs. They would also point out some building under construction as being erected, by them to win confidence.

The police enquiries show that a number of poor people are thus duped and induced to part with their money.

Similar complaints having been filed by different persons in different divisions of the city, Inspector Bird of the De Lisle Road Police station has been asked to complete the enquiry and place the accused for their trial.

HAMMERS USED TO SETTLE DISPUTE?

Two Lorry Drivers Enlarged On Bail

How a dispute over the allocation of contract for the removal of mud from plots at Parsi Colony led two rival parties to blows, was narrated before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Wednesday, when the Kingsway Police applied for the extension of bail period of Ibatkhan Ashrafkhan and Vikramaditya Karamsingh.

It was stated that two lorry drivers, both engaged for the removal of mud from the plots at the Parsi Colony, had a dispute over the allocation of the contract, as a result of which they came to blows. The first accused is alleged to have struck one of the complainants, Abdul Rahimtullah with a hammer, while the second accused was alleged to have struck the other complainant with another hammer.

Both the accused were arrested by police constables on the spot. The two accused were enlarged on bail to appear on January 4.

The seventh session of the All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh will be held at Ahmedabad on January 1, 2 and 3, 1935 when the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee will be considered among other questions.

KILLED IN CAR ACCIDENT

Coroner's Jury Recommends Prosecution Of Driver On Rash Driving Charge

The Coroner's Jury recommended the prosecution of the driver of Car No. Y6838 on a charge of rash driving, in giving their verdict on the death of Ramsharan Gangadi, a coolie of the Swan Mills.

The Jury recorded the verdict of death due to injuries sustained in a car accident.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AGAIN

FOONA, December 19.

Yesterday's low pressure area over Kashmir caused local rain or snow there with fairly widespread rain along and near Punjab Hills and in West United Provinces. It is now passing away eastwards. A few light showers have also occurred in East Central India and East Rajputana.

Chief amounts of Rainfall are:—Musscorie two inches; Muktesar one; Bareilly and Nowgong a quarter each; Dharampore two; Simla one; Rawalpindi three-quarters; Dalhousie and Sonamarg a half each; and Murree a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease along Western Himalayas and occur locally in United Provinces. Scattered light showers may extend in Bihar, North Bengal and Assam.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1,350 miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at 16 hours, 57 minutes, I.S.T., on Tuesday, December 18.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19-12-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours — 0.43 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.2 degrees 3.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.1 degree 0.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 116 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 14 miles. per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 0

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1330 miles away with its epicentral region near latitude 32 deg. N and longitude 88 deg. E in silet was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 16h 57m (I.S.T.) on Tuesday the 18th December 1934.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 19-12-34

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.0 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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RASH DRIVING CHARGE FAILS

Magistrate Says Prosecution Witnesses Made Different Statements

Remarking that the statements of the prosecution witnesses were different and that the prosecution case had not been proved beyond all reasonable doubt, Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum Court acquitted on Wednesday Nanda Wadan Zaverilal who was charged with rash and negligent driving on October 26, last.

The accused was driving his Car W 8300 along the Queen's Road and when he reached the Opera House he attempted to overtake some cars and in doing so knocked down a coolie who sustained some injuries.

It could not however be proved that the accused was driving.

The accused contended that the coolie ran along the road and was knocked down by the car accidentally.

TURKISH NOVELIST TO LECTURE IN DELHI

The well-known Turkish novelist and Educationist, Madame Khalida Edib Adnan is coming to India at the invitation of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, to deliver the annual Extension Lectures. Admission will be by ticket. Further information can be obtained from the Registrar, Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi."

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will preside at the All-India Hindi Literary Conference at Indore during Easter.

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From SATURDAY, the 22nd Dec.

AT **MINERVA TALKIES**—

—LAMINGTON ROAD.—

WHAT ARE THEY DOING COMPETITION RESULTS

There were three (3) all correct entries. Therefore the first prize of Rs. 500 is divided equally among three (3) successful competitors each getting Rs. 166-10-9 as follows:—

1. Jemi L. Subedar, Central Building 2, DHOBI TALAO.
2. Manilal Tribhovan Shah, C/o Patel Stores, DeLisle Road, LOWER PAREL
3. Mrs. D. Fonseca, 123. St. Sebastian's Colony, BANDRA.

2ND PRIZE

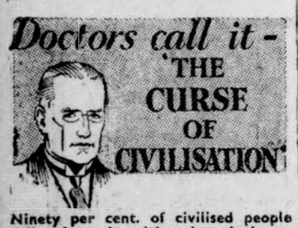
2nd prize of Rs. 200 is divided equally among the following twelve (12) Competitors each getting Rs. 16-10-9:—

1. Miss Shera S. Kikabhoy, Station Road, KHAMBHAT.
2. Bipinchandra Maganlal Randeria, D'Monte Street, House No. 476, BANDRA.
3. P. J. Fernandes, Sweet Home, 10th Road, KHAR.
4. Ramjee Keshavji Panchal, Sun Mill Road, Bara Chawl No. 10, LOWER PAREL.
5. E. P. Crawford, Swadeshi Mills, KURLA.
6. Shah Pashu Tejpal, Gunpati Bhuvan, 1st floor, Kandewadi, BOMBAY. 4.
7. Jalubai Eduljee Panthaki, Murazban Chawls, Cama Block, Gilder Lane, TARDEO.
8. Khoja Ramzanali Mahomedali Mahuvakar, C/o Kasamali Jairajbhoy, Old Bavan Chawl, Chinchpokli Road, BOMBAY. 12.
9. Prema Chotu, "Times of India", BOMBAY.
10. A. J. Cohen, (Gate-keeper), The Apolla Mill Road, DeLisle Road, BOMBAY.
11. Gangabai Chattrabhuj Tulsidas Bhatia, Tulsi Bhuvan, Karyana Bazaar, 4th Floor, Wad Gadi, BOMABY.
12. Jal B. Unwalla, Opp. Ice Factory, Wright-Town, JUBBULPORE.

3RD PRIZE And (Consolation Prizes)

Third prize of Rs. 100 and Consolation prizes of Rs. 200 have been amalgamated and divided equally among the following (78) seventy eight Competitors each getting Rs. 3-13-6:—

1. Pirojbai Kaikhusroo Mistri, Ahmedabad Prem Darwaja, Chandan Talawdi, AHMEDABAD.
2. F. A. Borges, Killick Nixon & Co; FORT.
3. K. C. Ahuja, C/o The Punjab National Bank Ltd; FORT.
4. Fazle Abbas M. Fidahussein, Bohrah's Masjid, SANTA CRUZ.
5. N. V. Kothare, 28, Poput Wadi, BOMBAY. 2.
6. Miss A. P. Rustomjee, 764, B. Parsee Colony, Road No. 1, DADAR.
7. Shaikh Hasamali Manavaderwalla, Mira Gate, Bora Wad, RADHANPUR
8. Rustom Bapujee Joshi, 638, Parsee Colony, DADAR
9. Miss Yeshwanti Ganapatrao Rangnekar, Urankar's House, Mugbhat, Bombay 4.
10. Narayambai Abbasbhai Kapadia, C/o Abbasbhoy Jaferjee Kapadia, Ibrahim Chawl, 5 Near J. J. Hospital, BOMBAY. 9.
11. Leela Desai, Mehta House, Dubash Estate, Nepeansea Road, BOMBAY.
12. Aswani Keshavlal Tulsiram, C/o Tulsiram M. Aswani, Madhavani Building, Kagri Bazaar, Kharadhar Lane. KARACHI.
13. P. C. Mevawalla C/o The Central Bank of India Ltd., Zavery Bazaar Branch, BOMBAY.
14. Jainbai Bhikhabhoy Patel 17 Patil Terrace DADAR.
15. K K Muljee Kishor Bhuvan Room No. 62 C. P. Tank Road BOMBAY 4.
16. Fram Pesonjee Khambatta P. Block N. N Wadia Chawl No. 14 LAL BAUG.
17. Virjeebhoy Laljee Lakhmichand Liladhar's Chawl CHINCHPOKLI.
18. Champabai Bhagwandas Chatrabhuj Sagar Villas, Warden Road BOMBAY.
19. Taher Sarafali Mandviwalla, C/o Mohamedali Gulamali, and Co., 108. Radha Bazaar St., CALCUTTA
20. Bahadurji Jamshedji Toddywalla 286 A. Soparibaug Road PAREL.
21. Hiranand Saigal (Pleader) Kattra Khushablan Maghiana (Jhang) PUNJAB.
22. Samuel Moses City Survey Office Old Custom House, FORT.
23. R. A. Krishna, Accountant. Johnson & Phillips Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
24. Dhangaori Damodardas Kapadia. Himatram Hariram's House, Wilson Street, Girgaum.
25. Ardeshir M. Lala. Manek Mansion, Wadia Street, Tardeo.
26. Madangaori Jagmohandas, 5, Gocul Lane, Bombay. 2.
27. M. Fidahusein Dalal (Ratlamwalla), Havawa Building, Bhandari Stret, 3rd Floor, Koliwada, Bombay 3.
28. Firozjee C. Mistri, New Sitaram Building, Princess Street, Bombay.
29. Ganpatlal Kanaiyalal Mahajan Taranewalla, Malhar Gunj. Shop No. 10. Indore City.
30. R. G. Boda, 94, Khana Bazar, Bombay, 3.
31. Ratilal Bhaidas Raisamwalla, Muljee Vakil Chawl, Near Panjra Pole, Girgaum, Bombay, 4.
32. A. M. Hassam, C/o A. B. Peermahomed, Architect, Sardar Mansion, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
33. Ranchodjee Rambhoy Patel, Train Examiner Office, B. B. and C. I. Rly., Khar Road.
34. P. K. Padhye, New Bhat Wadi Girgaum.
35. Maganlal Thakorebhoy Desai, Store Sheri, Surat.
36. Miss A. Saroja, D2. S. I. Building, Matunga.
37. G. S. Dharcshwar, Marwadi Chawl, Pipe Lane, Kurla.
38. Narottam Naranji Kheraj Kothari, Lady Northcot Hindu Orphanage, Building No. 2. Babulnath, Chowpatty.
39. Gangaram Chandhari, National City Bank of New York, Fort.
40. Shivshankar Pranjivan, Sopariwalla Building, 107, Kika Street, Gulal Wadi, Bombay.
41. Natwarlal Ramchodjee, Khanderao Wadi. Maharaj Bunglow, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, POST NO. 2.
42. Kassamali Hasham Hiram, Kandi Mohalla, Jail Road, BOMBAY.
43. Miss Shirin Karim Jessa, 27, Tantanpura Street, Khadak BOMBAY 9.
44. Maganlal Narottamdas Bhavsar, Bhavsarwad Varali Sheri, Khajra, (GUJRAT).
45. Feezabhi Kamroodin Kalwadwalla, C/o Tayabali Alibhai & Sons, 14, Surti Mohalla, Tank Street, BOMBAY.
46. F. E. Weston, C/o Station Superintendent, BOMBAY CENTRAL, B. B. & C. I. Rly.
47. Chandrakant Morarjee Kapadia, 54-56, Cavel. BOMBAY 2.
48. Patel Desai Narottam. 25, 2nd Carpenter Lane, BOMBAY 4.
49. Cawasjee Jehangirji Umrigar, Golwalla's House Khetwadi 8th Lane, BOMBAY.
50. V. K. Swayampaki, C/o K. A. Padhye, Padhye Blocks, New Bhat Wadi, BOMBAY.
51. Arthur H. D'Souza, Khasa Building, Princess Avenue, BANDRA.
52. Kaikhusroo Bejonjee Deboo, Block H20, Khusroo Baug, COLABA.
53. Miss Tara Laxmi Maganlal Desai, Gunderwalla's Wadi, Room No. 19, GHATKOPAR.
54. Akbarali Haiderali Dholkawalla. Bhorawad, GODHRA.
55. Champaklal Gopaljee, Valimahomed Gulamhusein and Co., Mumbadevi, Zaveri Bazaar, Shop No. 126, BOMBAY, 2.
56. Shah Shanabhoy Jaisinghbhoy, Near Davesha's pada Gate, AHMEDABAD.
57. Lilavati Keshavlal Kalyanjee Pandya, Birla Mansion, 3rd Floor GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.
58. Tony E. Fernandes, Sweet Home BOMBAY 21
59. Shah Khimji Harshi Gogri Kini Building Cadel Road, Prabhat Devi, DADAR
60. Saleh A. Kaiyum, 12, Fatemah Manzil. Palton Road, BOMBAY, 1.
61. Shankerbhoy Savabhoy Wagnela Outside Sarangpur Gate Nagri Mill, AHMEDABAD.
62. Bhikajee Bhimrao Morar C/o The Sind Press Co. Ltd Alice Building Hornby Road, FORT.
63. Mrs. Laxmibai Tekade, Abhyankar Building, GRANT ROAD
64. E B Dah, 8, Dinbai Petit Street Balaram Street, GRANT ROAD.
65. Tehmina Rustomjee Gandhi, Desai Chawl, Halar Road. BULSAR
66. G. Holaram, Princess Street, BOMBAY
67. Miss Alco Rustomjee, Agiary Lane. THANA.
68. Dharamshi Veljee Uka Cutch Terawalla Mahajan House, Daryasthan Lane House No. 4-5 BOMBAY, 3.
69. Miss. Alice Hearn Esther Ville, ANDHERI.
70. Mrs. Sarabibi, C/o. U. K. Madari, Big Ghanchi Wad Urdu High School, BULSAR.
71. Ruxmani Jethalal Bhatt Gangadas House Room No.14 C. P. TANK
72. Kaderbhoy Esufali Maldeviwala, 120. 4th Cross Street Peta, COLOMBO.
73. Maganlal Dharamshi Chawda Opp. Sagramji High School, GONDAL.
74. Louis J. Fernandes, 10th Road. KHAR.
75. Russi D. Rao, Station Road. SURAT.
76. A. E. Bhiriya, C/o. A A Sattar & Co. Keyze Street, COLOMBO.
77. Chaganlal P. Bulsara, Gramophone Dealers Opp. Malao Talao BULSAR.
78. Abdulhussein Rajabally Chibawala Navapura Street SURAT.



Ninety per cent. of civilised people suffer from it, either knowingly or unsuspectingly. . . . And it is the prime cause of more minor sicknesses and major illnesses than anything else under the sun—it is CONSTIPATION. Learn how to conquer it, for constipation is a menace to your life. Every "off day," when you suffer from depression, heaviness, lack of energy, headache and feel all "out-o'-sorts," be warned—it is CONSTIPATION.

MEDILAX will put you right

'Medilax,' containing 16 ingredients, is the world's most scientific laxative medicine. It is also the gentlest and will cleanse your system without pain or purging. It will tone you up like nothing else can, restore your vitality, make you really fit! Get 'Medilax' Brand Silver Pellets and get WELL.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents: FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta; CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess Street, Bombay and WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay.
Compounded according to medical formula in the laboratories of:
SAVORY & MOORE Ltd., *Chemists to The King* **143 New Bond Street, London, England.**

This is the packet to look for.

WARNED OFF R.C.T.C. FOR LIFE

Action Against Owner-Trainer And Jockeys

The Royal Calcutta Turf Club, it is understood have issued an official notification regarding the Secunderabad Racing Scandal, but evidently does not want to spoil the Christmas of the individuals concerned.

It mentions no names although it is reported that three jockeys and a leading owner-trainer from Western India has been warned off for life.

The following were ordered to proceed to Calcutta to give evidence in the enquiry.

Byramji Rustomji (Jnr.) W. Evans, W. McCarthy, J. McCarthy, T Hill, R. Alford, W. G Thompson, A. K. Obaid and A. Clarke.

There is no truth in the report that W. Dillon was called to Calcutta, which appeared in a morning contemporary. The champion jockey was exercising horses at Mahaluxmi this morning.

The Western India Turf Club informed a representative of "The Sentinel" this morning that no intimation has been received as yet from Calcutta.

This is rather strange owing to the fact that most of the persons concerned in the enquiry are from Western India, and will be participating in Saturday's racing unless anything untoward happens.

DEVGAD EDUCATION BOARD

The General Secretary of the Devgad Education Board writes:—

The Devgad Education Board is registered under Act XXI of 1869. The Board has received promises amounting to Rs. 13,000 nearly of which the treasurers have received nearly Rs 4,000. The construction work of the school building at Devgad is going on under the general supervision of Mr. Bhaskarrao Gogate, the chairman of the Local Council of the Board.

Such of the persons as have promised to donate towards the fund of the Board are requested to send their contributions to the treasurers of the Board as early as possible.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustration.	Clues.	Illustrations	Clues.
1	20	11	4
2	14	12	9
3	11	13	3
4	2	14	8
5	6	15	12
6	17	16	16
7	18	17	7
8	13	18	19
9	10	19	5
10	1	20	15

ADVANCE CRICKET IN ANDHRA

Move To Form Federation

VIZIANAGARAM, Dec. 18.

The Secretaries, Vizia Cricket Club, Vizianagaram, write:—

As per resolution of the "The Vizia Cricket Club," dated November 15 last, to form an Andhra Cricket Federation, a business meeting of the representatives of all the cricket clubs in Andhra country, is proposed to be held here on December 26th and 27th. The objects of the Federation are:

(1) To raise the standard of cricket in the country; (2) To bring about a greater measure of co-operation among the various clubs; (3) To start in all possible places cricket associations and to encourage the game; (4) To arrange frequent matches between the different clubs, to enable the Andhra cricketeers in participating in inter-provincial matches; (5) To fix a central venue for general cricket life in the land and (6) To elect office-bearers annually to look after it and to be properly represented on the Indian Cricket Board.—United Press.

100-MILE CYCLE RACE

To Be Held In Bombay On *January 27*

A 100-mile Cycle Race organised by the Committee of the Sassanian Wheelers will be held on Sunday (27th January next). The course will be via Worli, Thana, Chowk and return via the same route.

The start will be from New Worli at 6 a.m. and the finish will take place opposite Parsi Gymkhana, Dadar, Parsi Colony.

The entry fee is Rs. 3 per competitor. Competitors should be at the start by 5-45 a.m. Entries close on Saturday (21st January) at 5 p.m.

There will be one prize for every five competitors, and the prize distribution will take place at the Parsi Gymkhana, Dadar.

Entries will be received by any of the undersigned:—

(1) Mr. Fram Davar, the Hon. Secy., 19. Jer Baug, Byculla.

(2) Mr. A. K. Bastani, the Hon. Treasurer, 13, Umrigar Building, Hughes Road.

(3) Mr. J. K. Shroff, 6, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, Fort.

(4) Mr. K. R. Kavarana, Kavarana Mansions, Colaba.

(5) Mr. Jal P. Master, Ready-money Building, Tardeo.

KARNATAK LITERARY CONFERENCE

The Twentieth Session of the Kannada Literary Conference is to be held at Raichur in the Hyderabad State on the 28th, 29th and 30th of this month under the presidentship of Mr. Panje Mangesha Rao, a well-known educationist, writer and scholar in Kannada.

Together with the Conference there will be a gathering of Kannada Poets and Writers. Also an Exhibition of old Kannada Manuscripts and objects of antiquarian interest.

DEATH SENTENCE QUASHED

"Approver" Ordered To Be Set At Liberty

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Dec 18

Mahadu Kavaji Kevari, an "approver" in a triple murder case (at Shil village near Mumbra in the Kalyan Taluka), who was sentenced to death by Mr. S. M. Kaikini, the Additional Sessions Judge at Thana, on charges of having murdered Dhondu, Jani and Lukshman on September 23, 1933 and having forfeited King's pardon for not disclosing the whole truth as a result of which all the six accused were acquitted, was acquitted yesterday by the Bombay High Court and ordered to be discharged from the Thana jail (according to a High Court writ received to-day).

EXTRADITION OF FUGITIVES

Mysore Bill In Legislature

BANGALORE, Dec. 18

The official business of the Mysore Legislative Council included an important measure, namely the Mysore Extradition Bill, amending and consolidating the law relating to the surrender of fugitive criminals to British India, and Indian States, on the lines of the Indian Extradition Act. The Bill together with the Select Committee's report was discussed.

The motion that it be passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council was adopted.—A. P.

Ferozepur Conference Condemns Untouchability

FEROZEPUR, Dec. 19

In connection with 25th anniversary of the Arya Kumar Sabha (College Section) an Anti-Untouchability Conference was held in the Arya Samaj Mandir. Pandit Diwan Chand Sharma was in the chair.

A resolution condemning untouchability and asking the Hindus to eradicate it was passed.

The speech of Mahasha Ditta Ram, a Harijan, who narrated the experience of the Harijans was appreciated.—United Press.

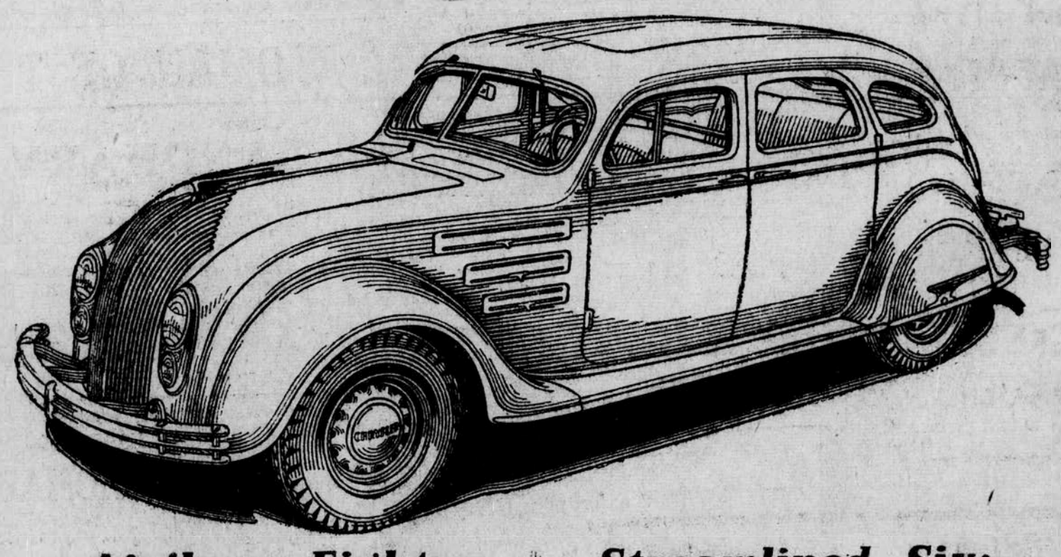
Udaipur Maharana To Be Presented With Address

BENARES, Dec. 18

The Maharana of Udaipur is arriving at Benares tomorrow morning at 7-30 a.m. at the Cantonment Station. He will be received at the Station by the University staff and the authorities. He visits the Cniversity in the afternoon, where a welcome address will be presented.

Pandit Malaviyaji with Mrs. Malaviya arrived at Benares this evening by train, in spite of the weak state of health to welcome the Maharana of Udaipur.—United Press.

Chrysler Airflow Eights AND Chrysler Streamlined Six



Airflow Eights:-

You can see that AIRFLOW CHRYSLER looks different from other cars but until you ride in one and drive it you can fully appreciate the difference in riding quality, the relaxed restfulnesss of its new type interiors, the startling difference in performance.

Streamlined Six:-

There is distinction in owing a CHRYSLER SIX. Its leadership in things mechanical, in appearance, and in comfort, is unquestioned.

Chrysler SIX with 5 seater SEDANS & TOURERS. Chrysler AIRFLOWS with comfortable roomy 6 seater SEDANS Deluxe.

Prices and particulars from: Sole Agents:—

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.,

Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS." 534. SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY. 7. Telephone: 40585.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 15 1991
Muslim: Ramzan 12 1353
Parsi: Tir 15 1304
Sunrise: 7h 6m
Sunset: 6h 6m
High Water: 11-25
Low Water: 6-16 17-29

Bombay Engineering Congress: 20th Session, Royal Institute of Science, 10-30 a.m.

Results of First and Second M.B., B.S. examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

NEW ERA SCHOOL

The New Era School will present the Gujarati play "The Toy Shop" with Indian and English songs and dances at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day and to-morrow at the Royal Opera House.

MR. ABDUL RAZAK ABDULLA'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. Abdul Razak Abdulla is standing as a candidate from 'E' Ward for the ensuing Municipal general election His symbol is "Motor Car."

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL

The Datte-Jayanti will be celebrated in the Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, Bombay at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday) when Shreemant Babasahib Kadam (Gwalior) will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line steamer 'Clan Macbride' arrived at Suez in the evening of 15th instant.

Brilliant State Reception greeted H. E. Field Marshall Sir Philip Chetwode Bart., on his arrival at Nawanagar in the early morning of Sunday.

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY

A benefit performance of the Kannada drama "Sandeha Samrajya" will be given, in aid of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, Bombay.

SRI DATTA JAYANTI

Under the auspices of the Andhra Association and Library Kalyan, Sri Datta Jayanti will be celebrated in the Association Hall Shiwaji Chowk, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m.

'AT HOME' TO SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR

Invitations have been issued by members and sympathisers of the Liberal Party for an 'At Home', to meet Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., in the grand saloon of Mongini's, Churchgate Street, to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

SCOUT RALLY

There will be displays, demonstrations, Camp fire, etc., at the Scout Rally, which will be held from this (Thursday evening) to Tuesday (25th instant morning) on the grounds of the College of Agriculture, Poona. Visiting hours are from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Under the auspices of the B. P. W. C. the second Sitting of the Study Circle to consider the Joint Select Committee Report will be held at Mrs. Francis Low's residence, 57 C, Warden Road, Malabar Hill, at 10 a.m. to-day (Thursday) Members interested in the subject are requested to attend.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Outstanding Comedian
Harold Lloyd
in the Fox Release
The CAT'S PAW
SUSPENSE—THRILLS
LAUGHTER!
NEXT SATURDAY SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR X'MAS!
BERT WHEELER
ROBT. WOOLSEY
in their latest
MUSICAL COMEDY
COCKEYED CAVALIERS
Plans Open at the Theatre.

DAILY AMUSEMENT

PATHE—"Cleopatra" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Cat's Paw" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Death on the Diamond" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"To-day" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Rashk-e-Laila" Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Dolty Naiya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Sons of the Desert" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Going Hollywood" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Nadira" Time as usual
WELLINGTON—"Below the Sea" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Maid of the Mountains" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Ghoul" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Girls Will Be Boys". Time as usual

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Marathi Records.) 1 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Time Music. Light Classical Concert. Songs and Orchestral Selections from the Brunswick Lists. 5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management.) 6-30 p.m. Symphony Concert. Sponsored by S. Rose and Co., Ltd. Mengelberg and Concertgebouw Orchestra. Sir T. Beecham and Philharmonic Orchestra. Hamilton Harty and Halle Orchestra. Sir T. Beecham and London Symphony Orchestra. 8 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian programme. 8-45 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-15 p.m. Recitation of Holy Koran. By M. G. M. Kamar. Vilayat Hussein. Accompanied by Abdul Majid Khan, Sarangi.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. An Orchestral Concert. 8-15 p.m. The B B C Dance Orchestra directed by Henry Hall. 9 p.m. "Men of Kent and Kentish Men". Programme devised and produced by William MacLurg. 9-30 p.m. "The Princess of Paraphernalia." A Piece of Nonsense for all children under a hundred, by Gordon Crier. 10-15 p.m. The News. 10-30 p.m. Talk: "Living Dangerously—No. 10: Memories of an East-End Detective." Ex-Detective-Sergeant B. Lesson. 10-45 p.m. Dance music.

HARRIS SHIELD TOURNAMENT

The final match of the Harris Shield Tournament resulted in a win for the Kabibai Hindu High School. The scores are as under:—

Wilson High School (first innings) 98 and second innings 80, making a total of 178 runs.

Kabibai Hindu High School made 86 in the first innings and in the second innings 101, making a total of 187 runs.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE, BARODA

The 19th session of the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan will be held at Baroda on the 25th, 26th and 27th instant. R. S. Narayan Govind Chapekar, is the president-elect, while General Nanasaheb Shinde is the president of the Reception Committee.

ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE

The eighth session of the All-India Veterinary Conference will be held in the compound of the Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, on 29th and 30th instant, under the presidentship of Khan Sahib Nawroji Dorabji Dhakmarvala, G. B. V. C., ex-Professor, Bombay Veterinary College.

ALL-INDIA S. S. JAIN CONFERENCE

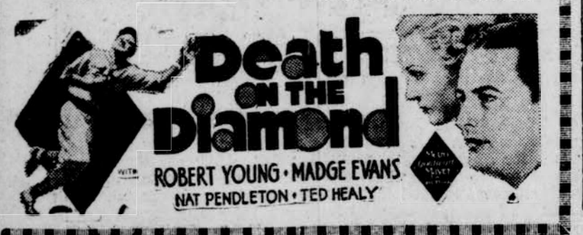
A meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India S S Jain Conference will be held to-day (Thursday) and to-morrow (Friday) at 1 p.m. (S. T.) in the Kandawadi Sthanek, Bombay.

A meeting of the General Committee of the All-India S. S. Jain Conference will also be held on Saturday & Sunday at 1 p.m. (S.T.) at the same place.

HINDU MAHA SABHA (BOMBAY SOUTH)

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Hindu Maha Sabha (Bombay South) will be held in the 'Daily Prabhat' Office, Khatav Wadi Girgaum Naka, to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt the report and the statements of accounts, to make certain changes in the Rules and Constitution, and to elect a Managing Committee for the next year.

Delegates to the forthcoming All-India Hindu Maha Sabha Conference at Cawnpur will also be elected at the meeting.

THE REGAL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.


CASE AGAINST PETITS

The application made by Mr. S. G. Velinker, counsel for the first defendent, in the case against the Petits, to allow the counsel and solicitor to act and argue the case as Mrs. Gulbai, the first defendant in the case, was certified to have an attack of Bronchistis, was rejected on Wednesday by Mr. I. S Haji, Acting Presidency Magistrate, Special Court.

Mr. Velinker producing the certificate of a doctor said that the accused might be allowed to hand over the charge of acting and arguing the case to her counsel and solicitor.

Mr. Coltman, counsel for prosecution, said that the case cited by Mr Velinker was a different one as the accused in the case was absent from the Court Here the accused was present in the Court and so the point could not be considered

His Worship after hearing both the counsel and considering the judgment of their Lordships in 36 Bombay Law Reporter 430 held that the case did not apply to the circumstances in the case

"As the accused (1) is present in the Court" observed the Magistrate, "I believe the accused Mrs. Gulbai Petit is able to reply to the questions put to her. I, therefore, reject the application made by Mr. Velinker.

GULBAI PETIT EXAMINED.

Mrs. Gulbai Petit then, answered the questions put by Court.t

Q.:—Do you want to make any statement?—I leave my case to my counsel.

Q.:—In February or March 1931, were you living at Chateau Petit?—Yes.

Q: Have you anything to say what was the occasion for you to make presents of ornaments to your daughter?—I have made presents of these ornaments to accused No. 2 (Dinbai Petit) from time to time as she was living with me from infancy.

Q.:—Did Bhide and Narliram visit Chateau Petit in February or March, 1931?—I have no recollections of persons having come to my place.

To another question put by the Magistrate, Mrs. Gulbai replied that after she had pledged her ornaments with Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, she had no ornaments of any one left with her. If Jehangir Petit had taken any "goswal" or any ornament to the Taj Mahal for sale, they did not belong to her.

Gulbai then said that she had nothing more to say.

NO RE-EXAMINATION.

The applications filed by Mr. S. G. Velinker for holding a re-examination of Mathuradas Visanji and Dwarkardas Juggol kishore, witnesses for the prosecution, were duly considered by the Magistrate after hearing arguments from both sides, and rejected.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Coltman commenced his address to the Court, relating the events leading to the case.

The address was not complete when the Court rose for the day and further hearing of the case was postponed till to-day (Wednesday).

Mr. J. J. Coltman with Homi Bannaji appeared for the Bank of India, while Messrs. S. G. Velinker, N. T. Jungalwalla and Lam conducted the defence.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE EXAMS.

The following are the results of the different examinations, conducted by the Dr. Popat University of Ayurveda, held in November, 1934:—

ACHARYA TEST.
1. Lokhande, Sadashiv S.

UPVAIDYA EXAM.
1. Chheda, Ratanji Virji.

BHISHAK EXAM.
(Passed in two subjects only)
1. Jani, Ambalal Nanalal.

VAIDYAVAR TEST.
1. Vaidya, Jayantilal Jatashanker.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Karanja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday (26th instant).

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

B. E. S. & T. CO., LTD.

The following is a statement of the earnings (gross receipts) for the month of November 1934 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd

*Electric Supply for November 1934 Rs. 9,98,409; up to the end of November 1934 Rs 92,75,578.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) for November 1934 Rs. 5,88,253; up to the end of November 1934 Rs. 60,37,503

Increase over same period last year up to the end of November 1934 Rs. 2,18,941

*Exclusive of supply to Tramways.

Our Nawanagar correspondent writes to say Dr Variava, the assistant Medical Officer of the Irwin Hospital has tendered his resignation. It is reliably understood that Dr. Variava was persuaded to continue his services, but with no avail.

Move For Abolition Of Tolls On Roads

Government Proposals For Motor Vehicle Taxation

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In 1933, Government were compelled by the exigencies of their financial position to abandon their declared policy of abolishing tolls on provincial roads and were forced to re-impose some, which had been abolished. This course of action was strongly recommended by the Reorganisation Committee, which was set up to assist Government in finding a way out of their financial troubles, but it was taken with considerable reluctance as it had long been realised that tolls are a hindrance to trade and a handicap on the development of fast moving traffic.

ABOLITION OF TOLLS.

Government have, for some time past, been considering alternative forms of taxation on motor vehicles to enable them to abolish their tolls throughout the Presidency, or at the most to retain them only at places where works constructed by Government have resulted in a saving to the public, e.g., on important new bridges, the construction of which has saved the public the cost of ferry charges. In their consideration of the question one fact has throughout been clear and that is that neither the provincial finances, nor those of local bodies can dispense with the revenues now derived from registration fees, tolls and wheel-taxes. Recognising this fact, Government have devised a schedule for the provincial taxation of motor vehicles, to be of universal application throughout the Presidency proper and calculated to bring in enough revenue to allow of the abolition of tolls of all kinds on provincial roads and of the removal of all local bodies' taxation of motor vehicles, including tolls.

The advantages of removing long range vehicles, such as motor cars, which may in one journey pass through the jurisdiction of many local bodies, from the imposition of varying local taxes are generally recognised, and the removal of provincial tolls from vehicles other than motor vehicles, and from animals, will remove a burden from the shoulders of the agriculturist and will facilitate the marketing of his produce, thereby tending to raise the prices which he realises. The result of Government's examination of the question is embodied in the draft schedule for the taxation of motor vehicles which is printed below. Government will be glad to take into consideration any suggestions which persons and associations interested, may wish to make. It is requested that these may be sent to the Finance Department of the Government of Bombay before the 20th January, 1935.

In drawing up the schedule, account has been taken of the damage which different types of motor vehicles inflict on the roads: for instance, the schedule is based, mainly, on the unladen weight of vehicles. That is a basis which, combined with the incidence of the taxation levied by the Government of India upon petrol is generally admitted to give a sound foundation for motor vehicle taxation. The schedule provides, in addition, for differential rates on vehicles fitted with other than pneumatic tyres.

It is suggested that, if the taxation yields more than the money now accruing from registration fees, provincial tolls, and the tolls and taxation of local bodies upon motor vehicles, the extra revenue should be devoted in equal proportions to road repairs, in addition to the grants now made, and to the abolition of the tolls and wheel taxes now imposed by local bodies on animals and vehicles other than motor vehicles.

SCHEDULE.

Payments under this schedule will replace all payments at present made by motorists, including provincial registration fees, Government tolls and wheel taxes and tolls of local bodies.

I. Motor Cycles and Tricycles:—
(a) Not exceeding 3-1/2 H.P. Rs. 30.
(b) Exceeding 3-1/2 H.P. Rs. 40.
(c) Sidecars and trailers in addition Rs. 5.

Such vehicles fitted with other than pneumatic tyres 25 per cent. of above rates in addition.

II. Private Passenger-Carrying Vehicles:—
(a) Weighing not more than 15 cwts. Rs. 70.
(b) Weighing more than 15 but not more than 30 cwts. Rs. 100.
(c) Weighing more than 30 but not more than 45 cwts. Rs. 130.
(d) Weighing more than 45 cwts Rs. 160.
(e) Trailers weighing not more than 20 cwts. Rs. 40.
(f) Trailers weighing more than 20 cwts. Rs. 80.

Such vehicles fitted with other than pneumatic tyres 25 per cent. of above rates in addition.

III. Public Passenger-Carrying Vehicles:—
(a) Motor cars and buses seating not more than 4 persons excluding driver Rs. 160.
(b) Motor cars and buses seating more than 4 per sons excluding driver; for every additional person Rs. 25.

Such vehicles fitted with other than pneumatic tyres 25 per cent. of above rates in addition.

IV. Vehicles Used for the Transport of Goods:—
(a) Weighing not more than 15 cwts Rs. 200.
(b) Weighing more than 15 but not more than 30 cwts Rs. 330.
(c) Weighing more than 30 but not more than 50cwts. Rs. 500.
(d) Weighing more than 50 but not more than 70cwts. Rs. 600.
(e) Weighing more than 70 but not more than 100cwts. Rs. 700.
(f) Weighing more than 100-cwts. Rs. 800.
(g) Trailers weighing not more than 20cwts. Rs. 160.
(h) Trailers weighing more than 20cwts. Rs. 300.

Such vehicles fitted with other than pneumatic tyres 25 per cent. of above rates in addition.

Dy. NAZIR'S APPEAL DISMISSED

Conviction For Emezzlement Of Minor's Monies Confirmed

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court dismissed the revisional application of K. V. Kartikar, former Deputy Nazir of the District Court of Sholapur.

The petitioner was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the First Class Magistrate of Pandharpur on charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of moneys entrusted to him belonging to minors whose estates were under the Court of Wards, and conspiracy to defraud, destroy or falsify minors' account books and other documents of Pandharpur Circle. His conviction and sentence were upheld by the Sessions Judge of Bijapur.

It was submitted for the petitioner that there was no direct and reliable evidence incriminating him, and that his conviction rested entirely on the testimony of an accomplice and the confession of a co-accused, which were not corroborated by independence evidence.

JUDGMENT.

In giving judgment, Their Lordships dealt with the point raised by the defence that the evidence of Laul Kar was not admissible as he was shown as a co-accused in the charge sheet. Their Lordships observed that Laul Kar, properly speaking, was never an accused person, he was never arrested and was never sent up for trial, and no process was issued against him by the Magistrate. His evidence, therefore, was admissible.

Their Lordships agreed with the view of both the lower courts that there was ample corroboration in the evidence of Laul Kar. It had been proved that embezzlements had been going on for a number of years and that the petitioner was one of the culprits. There was also a good deal of evidence by relatives of the minors, which could not be considered as interested evidence falsely imolicating the petitioner.

Their Lordships, therefore, held that the petitioner was rightly convicted, and that considering the gravity of the offence, the sentence was not excessive.

Mr. Carden Noad with Mr. P. B. Gajendragadhkar appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Shingne, Government Pleader, instructed by Rao Bahadur Limaye, Public Prosecutor of Sholapur, appeared for the Crown.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay presided at a meeting at Government House in connection with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

"Roundabouts" In The City

The City Police, with the co-operation of the Municipality, are doing their best to control the daily growing traffic of the city, thus avoiding congestion and facilitating the movement of vehicular traffic at all junctions, where at least four roads meet. Round-abouts are being provided at junctions, so that vehicular traffic gains access to the different streets without crossing one another. The device of providing a round-about in the open space at the crossing of four or more roads is not a new one. It is adopted in some Western countries. The first "round-about" in the city of Bombay was introduced at the Elphinstone Circle, the second at Jacob Circle. Since the early part of this year efforts are being made to have "round-abouts" at as many centres as possible. "Round-abouts" have been recently constructed at Hornby Vellard, Flora Fountain, Kemp's Corner and the Tardeo Chowk. It is understood that a regular traffic survey has been made by the Municipal authorities of the various crossings in the city and it is proposed to tackle them one by one in the above way.

Bus Service

The Police authorities have been considering the application of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company in regard to the deviation of the route of the bus service from Malabar Hill to Pydhoni. At present it runs from Malabar Hill via Sandhurst Road, Nul Bazar, Bhendy Bazar to Pydhoni. As a number of passengers patronising the service have their businesses at Mumbadevi, Kika Street, Bapu Khote Street, and Musjid Bunder, the Company asks for permission to deviate the route from Golpitha, via Falkland Road, Kika Street, Mumbadevi, and thence to Musjid Bunder Road and Frere Road, the down buses to run via Kika Street and up buses via Bapu Khote Street. If this request is acceded to, the Ehendy Bazar and Nul Bazar roads will be cut off. The deviation, however, will prove a great boon to the businessmen who have to walk down to their pedhis from Golpitha and Pydhoni.

Labour Leaders Speak To City Voters

A meeting to canvass support for the candidature of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar for the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday evening at Gamdevi in the compound of the J. K. Buildings. Mr. Lalji Pendse presided and Mrs. Ushabai Dange, V. B. Karnik, R. S. Nimbkar, Dayaram, Bhide and others addressed the meeting.

In explaining their programme in the Municipality Com. V. B. Karnik who is contesting the elections from the 'F' Ward laid emphasis on the fact that the municipal franchise at present was very narrow. He said that the right of vote should be granted to each and every adult person. He said that he and Com Nimbkar would strain all their nerves for the widening of the franchise and for such other activities as the Corporation gave scope. At the same time he told the audience that he had no illusions about establishing Socialism by capturing municipalities.

Mr. Nimbkar who followed explained their programme. He assured the audience that he and his colleague Mr. Karnik would always ventilate the grievances of the workers and the middle classes in the Corporation.

Messrs. Dayaram and Bhide thanked the speakers on behalf of the residents of the Buildings and appealed to the audience to vote solidly for Mr. Nimbkar.

In winding up the proceedings Com. Pendse criticised the conception of municipal socialism.

Phillip Spratt Sent To Byculla Jail

Mr. Phillip Spratt, who was arrested under the Emergency Powers Act by the Special Branch of the C. I. D on Tuesday night was placed before the Commissioner of Police on Wednesday morning.

He was sent to the Byculla Jail for detention by the Commissioner under the powers vested in him under the Act.

Adolph Zukor presents
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BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1934

CONCERTED ACTION

The adoption by the House of Lords of the Government resolution on the J. P. C. Report was as much a matter of course as was its adoption by the House of Commons. The huge majority for the Government even in the House of Lords, notorious for its reactionary traditions, only shows how thoroughly reactionary is the Report. If any one in India entertained any hope of the Committee's proposals being appreciably improved by the Government in response to Indian criticism, that hope has been shattered by the discussion in Parliament. On the contrary there is every possibility of the scheme being further whittled down to minimise opposition from the Churchillite die-hards. In all probability some more safeguards will be worked into the scheme to make it proof against the certain attack thereon by Congressmen in the Legislatures. There being no hope whatsoever of the Congress being placated by any mere modification of the present scheme, Government may feel that the only chance for it is to give as little vantage ground to the popular party as possible.

Punjab's Verdict

While the J. P. C. Report is being strongly supported in England, it is being as strongly condemned by every responsible party in India. It was mercilessly attacked only a few days ago by a number of elected members in the U. P. Legislative Council and by none more mercilessly than by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, one of the ablest of Liberal leaders in the country. The Punjab Legislative Council has now condemned the Report as unsatisfactory. The resolution of the Council is not strong enough, but one must make allowances for its present composition. However, the resolution makes the main thing clear enough, that the Report "does not satisfy the aspirations of India." It should also leave no doubt in the mind of Government as to how the provincial Councils that may be hereafter elected will regard and deal with the new reforms. When a Moderate of Moderates like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad goes so far as to say that the Liberals, too, have already "rejected" the Report and "there is no difference between them and the Congress in this attitude," Government may wonder if they can find a reliable friend for their pet scheme.

Wanted Concerted Action

The position then is that all responsible politicians in India reject the J. P. C. scheme. Only, while the Congress uses the straightforward term "reject," several other parties prefer a negative expression and say that they do not accept it or that it is not acceptable to them. That reminds one of a Bombay politician who was very keen on boycotting the Simon Commission but who would never use the expressive term "boycott" and only say periphrastically that he would have nothing to do with the Commission in any form and at any stage. It was then possible to include all the Moderates who felt likewise among those who boycotted the Commission. It should be possible now, too, for all who reject the J. P. C. scheme to present a united front in rejecting it. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has issued one more statement eloquently pleading for such united action. If in response to it and to similar appeals from many others who value unity all those who find the proposed reforms unacceptable as they are meet and attempt to give common expression to their common feeling, it should not be difficult to find out a formula for rejection. Once concerted action is made possible in verbally rejecting the scheme, some further concerted action should also be possible in actually dealing with the scheme when it is sought to be enforced on the people against their will. Immediately after his return to India Sir Chimanlal Setalvad himself pleaded for united action against the J. P. C. report that was not then published. He then showed one method of dealing with the new constitution if it was imposed upon the people inspite of its being unacceptable to them. That method, he said, was "to work it in such a manner as to show up its defects and short-comings and create situations by which the pace of progress may be forced." This method is not far different from a joint plan that it should be possible to devise to be used when an unacceptable constitution is imposed upon the people.

What A Contrast!

It is, indeed, a colossal scheme of national reconstruction that the National Resources Board of U.S.A. has submitted to President Roosevelt. The whole scheme is spread over 25 years, and the public works contemplated therein are expected to cost the huge sum of 105,000,000 dollars. Whether the plan is the best one that could have been conceived, or whether it will succeed, as the Secretary for Labour hopes, in giving work to every able-bodied man, can only be a matter for speculation at present. But it shows the intense earnestness of the Government and its keen sense of responsibility in doing everything possible to relieve the present appalling unemployment. What a contrast is presented by the Government in this country, which is doing practically nothing to relieve nation-wide unemployment on a scale to which there cannot be even an approach in other countries!

Unfortunate Set Back

The annual statement on the textile industry for the cotton year ended August 31, 1934, just issued by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, shows that the industry suffered a slight set-back during the year. Though the total number of equipped mills during the year was 352 as against 344 in the previous cotton year, as many as 29 mills were completely stopped during the whole of the year. The activity of the industry is better reflected in the figures of cotton consumed, and these figures show that in the year under review the industry consumed 1,352,000 candies of cotton as compared with 1,419,000 candies in the previous year. Considering that the industry received a fair measure of State protection and encouragement from the Swadeshi movement, the setback is unfortunate. To make better headway against foreign competitors it is necessary for the millowners to improve their methods of production and help more actively the Swadeshi movement in the country.

Provocative Move

Our special correspondent's report of enquiries in connection with the recent offensive by the Ahmedabad millowners leaves no doubt that the latter have been unjustifiably hasty and provocative. There does not seem to be any valid ground on which they could take 'ex parte' action in regard either to the contemplated wage-cuts or the discontinuance of the present system of collecting Union subscription. Their utter disregard of the Arbitration Board and its provisions admits of only one interpretation. But why is it that they are spoiling for a fight? The Ahmedabad millowners were supposed to be more far-sighted.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Its Real Cause

(By G. B. Gokhale)

It is argued by many that one of the most important causes of rural indebtedness is the primitive methods utilised by our peasants to cultivate the soil and the consequent low production The implements are crude and primitive, there is much wastage of manure, labour and energy, much wastage of land for erecting bunds round the farms. All these causes lead to a very low produce and subsequently to low earnings.

Primitive Cultivation.

We do not deny that the methods of cultivation are primitive and if new means were to be used, the production will be increased. But the peasant need not be blamed for them. They are quite consistent with the general economic backwardness of our country. Agriculture is a conservative occupation. Its mechanisation comes very late even in a country which has been thoroughly industrialised. Especially in a country, where the main occupation is agriculture, it is bound to be crude and primitive.

Moreover, to say that the peasant's primitiveness is the cause of his indebtedness or poverty, is to put the horse before the cart The backwardness of agriculture is not the cause but the effect of poverty. To curse the peasant for his primitiveness is to accuse him of intellectual emptiness, of a want of understanding of his real welfare. The peasant certainly understands that if he would change his old ways for new, he would profit by them but his poverty precludes him from utilising the costly new methods.

Festivals.

The peasant's expenses on marriage and other domestic and social festivities have been held to be the most potent causes of his indebtedness, even more important and immediate than his primitive and uneconomic methods of agriculture.

But it will not do us to denounce these festivities. We have got to admit them as a necessary item in the peasant's budget. After all, in his secluded village, he has no carnivals, no dramas, no talkies, no H. O. H. fetes. The only occasions of merry making for him are such domestic and social festivities. Will you deprive him even of these innocent, harmless pleasures?

But these are merely sociological considerations. The real problem that we must tackle is, are the expenses on these festivities truly the real or even one of the main causes of the peasants' indebtedness? Prof. Ray in his 'Agricultural Indebtedness and its Remedies' says: "The results of the Commission's (the Deccan Ryots Commission of 1875) inquiries show that undue prominence has been given to the expenditure on marriage and other festivals as a cause of the ryot's indebtedness. The expenditure on such occasions may undoubtedly be called extravagant when compared with the ryot's means, but the occasions occur seldom and probably in a course of years the total sum spent in this way by any ryot is not larger than a man in his position is justified in spending on social and domestic pleasures. The expenditure forms an item of some importance in the debit side of his account, but by itself it rarely appears as the nucleus of his indebtedness...The constantly recurring small items of debt for food and other necessaries for seed, for bullocks, for the Government assessment do more to swell the indebtedness of the ryot than an occasional marriage." It is enough if we remember that these are the findings of an official inquiry committee.

Another cause of the indebtedness of the ryot is said to be the inherited debts. It is not necessarily due to ignorance of the law that the son takes upon him the debts of his father. In many cases the debts are inherited as debts of honour. This is of course a matter of personal sentiment. It is certainly true that such inherited debts go a long way to swell the total debt. But then why was the original debt incurred and why was it not paid off during the life-time of the borrower? The same cause which accounts for this will be found to be still operative and it will, therefore, compel the successor also to incur fresh debts on his own account.

Low Earnings.

What then is the real cause of the peasant's debt? The fact that the peasant cannot use the new means of cultivation which would

(Continued on page 7.)

LIBERALS' DUTY

Take The Tide At The Flood And Help Congress In Presenting A United National Front

By K. F. NARIMAN II.

We would not urge and press the Liberals to join the Congress in rejecting the new Reforms if any chance had still been left to redeem the situation by any other means. The Liberals know as well as the Congress and the whole country that no amount of effort from any quarters is going to bring about even a minor amendment or the slightest alteration in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report; if there was still any chance of improvement by such means, then their perseverance and patient labours in that direction would at least from their point of view not only have been excusable but even commendable; on the other hand, firm and united stand cannot do the country any further harm. It is in the nature of a last chance, in an already almost lost game. It may either give a turn for the better or leave us where we are today.

Need For Unity

Then why not try the experiment even at some risk, particularly when exactly similar course of action has resulted in our success before? The undoing of the Bengal Partition and the Rowlatt Act, the boycott of the Simon Commission and even the smaller Bardoli victory, were all due to a more or less united resistance. There are supreme moments in the history of a nation when even fundamental differences must be forgotten and sunk; at such a juncture Sir Chimanlal Setalwad and his intellectual friends would be better occupied in finding out points of contact for national unity than making laborious efforts to emphasize and bring to surface at the wrong moment, the so-called 'fundamental differences.' Let them reserve these nice but narrow points for the law courts. For the present, the case for the whole country and entire nation is before them. The critical occasion calls for broader vision and wider outlook. The vital issues of elementary human rights and fundamental principles of liberty are involved. If the goal of complete Independence frightens the Liberals, they may halt half-way at their Dominion Status station. But even that half-way station is nowhere in sight. Till then at least the journey may be made in the company of the vast majority.

The Country's Slogan

'Total rejecton' is the popular clamour. 'Total rejection' is for the present the country's slogan. For once give up, even for a short time, your barren isolation and join the people. That is the only way even partially to save the country and also incidentally to revive your almost dead party. Take courage in both the hands and for once at least rise to the occasion with the people behind one. One always feels more confident and brave and the present timidity that is due to solitary political seclusion, will at once disappear. Let the Liberals not submit to the frantic and almost fanatic efforts of Anglo-Indian newspapers to net them in. They must rather respond to the appeal of the Nationalist newspapers which certainly has a better claim to speak on behalf of India.

Take The Tide At The Flood

There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. Just now there is a high political tide in the affairs of Moderates and Liberals; either they take it at the flood leading on to revival or leave it and be drowned for ever in the limbo of oblivion.

But there are already signs of revolt in that usually submissive camp and it is a great relief to see Sir Chimanlal being repudiated by his own followers. It is to be hoped these efforts in the right direction will continue till the meeting-point is reached.

Frankly Speaking

WELCOME IF—

M. Utouovitch, the Yugo-Slavian Prime Minister, has resigned as a result of dissensions in the Cabinet. It is reported that M. Yevtitch, the Foreign Minister, and one of his colleagues were dissatisfied with the reception accorded to their report from Geneva with reference to the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute. This, we trust, implies agreement on the part of the Foreign Minister with the sensible decision taken by the League. In that case the resignation of the Prime Minister is welcome. For what is imperatively needed in the interests of peace is a Yugoslavian leader with sufficient statesmanship in him to appreciate the value of a conciliatory attitude.

FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The "New Statesman and Nation" refers hopefully to the recent Franco-German agreement in regard to the Saar. The agreement deals with the problems of the mines, French currency and Saar debts. It also includes Nazi assurances relating to the treatment of minorities, assurances which constitute a guarantee against victimization, permission to emigrate and an undertaking to desist from enforcing "Aryan" and anti-Semitic laws for at least a year. All this is certainly a "very considerable concession," as the British journal says. But can it remove legitimate misapprehensions? The "concession" militates against the very spirit of the system on which is based the Nazi regime in theory and also in every-day practice.

UNFORTUNATE DILEMMA.

In this connection the opinion of the International Federation of Trade Unions—the Second International—on the question of the Saar plebiscite deserves notice. The International declares that the return to Nazi Germany of the Saar will mean the inevitable loss of those human values which the people still hold dear, their rights and their freedom. The working class, therefore, is asked to vote 'en masse' for the 'status quo' and watch future events before deciding finally to return to Germany. But since a vote for the 'status quo' will be regarded in the present circumstances as juristically final thus condemning the Saarlanders to the present position, the International "believes that the League of Nations, France and the other Great Powers would make a very wise political gesture by declaring that, should the voting be in favour of the maintenance of the 'status quo,' no obstacle would be placed later on in the way of a return to Germany if, after a procedure still to be decided upon, the people of the Saar, taking into consideration an altered political and international situation, should desire to become again an integral part of Germany." This, of course, is not possible. But the dilemma of Saarlanders evokes deep sympathy.

USEFUL HOME INDUSTRIES.

The newly constituted Board of Management of the All-India Village Industries Association is busy establishing agencies in various parts of the country. But to avoid any further loss of time in the execution of its village uplift programme it has appealed to the public to concentrate attention for the present on popularising the use of hand-pounded, unpolished rice, hand-ground wholewheatmeal flour, and village-made 'gur.' There is no doubt that from the health point of view unpolished rice, wholemeal flour and 'gur' are far superior to mill-polished rice, mill-ground flour and mill-refined sugar. Nor can one deny the economic advantages of encouraging the small scale industries concerned.

WANTED MODEL CENTRES.

The Board has also recommended that the work of rural hygiene ought not to be delayed and that the intelligentsia should immediately begin the work of sanitation in the way of simple road-making in the villages, improved and economic methods of disposal of human excreta, cleaning of village wells and tanks, and teaching the villages the proper use of water supply. This is very good advice, but it will not be effective enough unless the workers are told precise details about well-tried methods of work. It will be best for the agents and members of the Village Industries Association to work out the desired reforms in certain selected villages and then use these as models and object-lessons for the benefit of other workers.

THE TRAGEDY OF IT.

The naval talks in London have finally ended and, apparently there is no likelihood of their being resumed. But it is noteworthy that Japan was agreeable to continuing discussions on the basis of British suggestions. Tokyo message about the attitude of the Government contains a significant hint that if "nominal parity" were conceded Japan might be satisfied in actual practice with parity only "in substance." Here was a valuable basis for further discussions in view of the fact that failure would inevitably lead to Japan's efforts to achieve complete actual parity, which will start naval armaments race to which there can be only one end.

-PRESS VIEWS-

Placate Liberals

There is a bigger task for the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. Besides the propagandist speeches that are made in favour of the J P C scheme intended to save it from being torpedoed, they should examine the implications of analysis made by such well meaning friends of Britain as Sir Sivaswami Iyer and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and the press on the attention of Government of Britain the extreme urgency of allaying the apprehensions of those who are pledged to work for India's progress by constitutional means. Otherwise, we fear that the scheme will lose even the few sympathisers it has and the prospects of a permanent peace will be rendered more remote.—"Roy's Weekly."

The Only Solution

Seven years of England pleading with India have been of no avail. On the other hand the more England tries to convince India the more confirmed India is becoming in her own belief. So long as England keeps to her present view there can be no meeting-ground between England and India. The only solution that is possible now is for England to admit India's claim to have what she herself believes is good for her and not to force down her throat what England prescribes for her.—"People."

The "Hindu" blames Lord Halifax (Lord Irwin) for having been "scrupulously careful not to allow the dangerous term 'Dominion Status' to pass his lips."

We don't agree. Lord Halifax would otherwise have been obliged to explain why the sanctity of the pledge, solemnly given by him, had scrupulously to be disregarded.

* * * *

Sir Firoz Khan Noon who would be only too proud to rule as Minister on the sufferance of his Police subordinates says: "We should make a nation of ourselves and not expect a foreign nation to make us a nation."

But this is what Congress has always said and this is what it demands. Sir Firoz must think before he speaks.

* * * *

A "colossal new prosperity plan" has been submitted to President Roosevelt. It will be spread over 25 years, it will cost over a hundred million dollars and it will give work "to" every able-bodied man" in the country.

India is also a good, or rather a better field for such a plan but our Trustees are terribly busy with something much more urgent, with, in fact, the "Greatest adventure in the world's history, namely, the rehabilitation of the Indian people."

* * * *

Yes. Believe it or not, this is how Mr. Miles Irving describes the J. P. C. Report.

He is evidently carried away by understandable enthusiasm. But in point of historical fact the J. P. C. Report is only an intermediate stage in the "greatest adventure in the world's history" that began about a hundred and fifty years ago.

* * * *

"The consummation" Mr. Irving is also reported to have said, "of our task will be when we make India do for herself the things we have done for her."

Heaven forbid!

* * * *

"POLITICAL RESPONSIBILITY NOT SACRIFICED BY SAFEGUARDS."

—B. B. Minor.

No. no. Only "to" safeguards.

* * * *

Speaking about the land reclamation from the Pontine Marsh, Signor Mussolini urged that "in order that the gigantic task might not be interrupted, the Italian nation must have the great strength of arms."

The Italian dictator has evidently a very poor experience of land-reclamation. He ought to know, as we do, that arms have nothing to do with the interruption, temporary, or permanent, of the gigantic task of land reclamation.

* * * *

This introduction of arms into land reclamation is really absurdly irrelevant. But then war and armaments are on Il Duce's brain. And one of these days we might find him holding forth on the Christian virtue of turning the other cheek and the necessity of having "the great strength of arms" in order that the full achievement thereof might not be interrupted.

* * * *

"London, Dec. 19.

It is understood that the trade agreement with India is complete . . . ." Reuter.

The fact that "India" is a party to the contract is also just completely understood.

* * * *

Winding up Sadhu Vaswani's lecture on Youth and essentials of success, Mr. M. R. Jayakar said it was not the time to make a speech but to go home and ponder well over what the lecturer had said.

We hope he did.

* * * *

"An increasing number of English noble families" are, we understand, "placing their sons and heirs in the professions."

Such is the acuteness of depression in the Profession of Aristocracy.

But why not put in a few "safeguards" based on age-long Conventions, Treaty Rights etc. in the British Constitution."

* * * *

"Dad," said the son of the house, "you are going to take me to the circus next week, aren't you?"

Father looked very stern.

"Yes, my son," he said. "But only if you are very good."

"Well, dad," continued the boy, "I'm going to try awfully hard, because if you can't take me you won't have any excuse for going yourself. I don't want to disappoint you."

Lords Reject Salisbury's Amendment

Hailsham Says Government Must Honour Pledge Given In 1917

Before the House of Lords rejected the Marquess of Salisbury's amendment to the Government's motion on the J. P. C. Report, Lords Reading, Hailsham and Ponsonby spoke at great length.

All three peers emphasised the need of honouring a pledge given in 1917. The Labourites were piqued that less consideration was given to their objections than had been shown towards the Die-Hards.

Lord Ponsonby declared that the omission of Dominion Status was rather significant, and the intentions of Government were open to suspicion.

Lord Hailsham wound up the debate by asking the House to reject the Amendment which was tantamount to a denial of self-government.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Lord Reading regretted that Lord Lloyd with his knowledge had not given the Select Committee the benefit of his assistance. He said he considered the report in some respects an improvement on the White Paper, citing as an instance the special precaution against terrorism, but he preferred the White Paper in certain other respects, notably in regard to indirect election in which connection he asked Indians, however strongly they feel, to remember that the Select Committee's decision was based on the consideration that if direct election continued, it would be very difficult later to revert to indirect election should this be desired, but the reverse process would be easier.

Idle Pretence.

Lord Reading pointed out that the sole difference of opinion concerned the extent of advance. He said it was idle to pretend that provincial autonomy was a reality if law and order was reserved. The only alternative proposed to the plans of the three Round Table Conferences, the Simon Commission and the Select Committee was "the ridiculous mouse" of provincial autonomy without control of law and order.

Lord Reading pointed out that federation had been the dream of all Indian administrators, but the key was in the hands of the Princes.

No more dramatic announcement was ever made in his experience than the Princes' declaration in favour of federation.

N.C.O. Days Recalled.

Speaking in passionate tones Lord Reading recalled his anxieties as Viceroy in the days when Mahatma Gandhi was at the height of his power and had an agreement with the Hindus and Moslems to work against the Government. Lord Reading could never rise in the morning or retire at night without asking himself what was to happen with the 350,000,000 Indians and 135,000 British, all told.

He urged the House to put themselves that question and consider the alternative if they rejected the opportunity presented to-day.

Lord Reading pointed out that the Princes by opening the door to federation gave prospect of stability. They would be a restraining, steadying and stabilising influence.

Articulate Minority.

Lord Reading believed that the agitators for independence and secession constituted an insignificant minority, but they were articulate. It was important to get what restraining influence it was possible to get. The Princes were as interested in the preservation of the Empire connection, and in security against external aggression, as ourselves. The maintenance of internal order, resistance to anything approaching anarchy and communism was as much in their interest as ours.

Large bodies of Indians disagreed with the Congress view, and if this stabilising influence was present in the federal legislature he was not afraid of anything even if the Congress got the largest proportion of votes.

Referring to responsibility at the Centre Lord Reading emphasised that the Viceroy's powers were provided with the object of giving the necessary safeguards and making them effective. They were as effective as could possibly be made, and were not paper safeguards.

Every new venture involved risks. What must be considered was the balance of the risk. The House must consider whether the policy of advance which was the admitted policy of opponents as well as supporters was to be unduly niggardly or as generous as circumstances would permit.

Urging the House to support the Government he said we should show India that we meant to keep promises made in the past and so have England and India as partners in the Empire.

Lord Ponsonby said the labourites considered that their proposals would make the constitution more acceptable to India and more secure for its future. He regretted that Dominion Status was omitted and said that the fact that the Government spokesmen had avoided the expression was causing a certain amount of suspicion in regard to their intentions.

Intentions Suspected.

Lord Ponsonby criticised the Government on the ground that they tried to conciliate the Conservative diehards, but neglected the view of the Labourites who would constitute the next Government of Britain. The working out of the scheme was not a matter for this or even the next Government, but for Governments for a generation, and the opinion of the next Labour Government should be treated with greater interest in this respect.

Declaring that the Labourites would not participate in a division Lord Ponsonby said that the Peers brought from the country had been taking the oath during the past few days. They could easily outvote the Government by 300. "How can the vote be taken seriously?"

Concluding he urged the people of India to understand the attitude of the people of Britain, and said the spirit in which the reforms were worked was far more important than the letter.

"We appeal to India not to reject the scheme, but accept it as a foundation on which to build full responsible Government. We want to prove to the world by this measure that not by despotism, autocracy or benevolent bureaucracy, but by the corporate efforts of a free people, millions of Indian subjects of His Majesty may reach the high destiny to which they would be entitled by their great intellectual and moral qualities under a system of full responsible Government."

Viscount Fitz Alan urged the sympathetic consideration of the anxieties of the Indian Christians and dealing with the financial position inquired if after the Bill had been passed the scheme was to be delayed until sufficient money was available. He suggested that a difficult position would arise in India. Concluding he said that he firmly and honestly believed that it was his duty in what was conceived the true interests of the people of India and Britain to vote for the amendment.

Must Honour Pledge.

Lord Hailsham, winding up, ridiculed the Marquess of Salisbury's demand for further time, and said if the report of the Select Committee had been the first word heard on the problem, his argument would have great force, but they had had seventeen years to consider the matter. It did not help to ask the House to dishonour a pledge given as long ago as 1917. The pledge was approved by both Houses in 1931, three Commissions had been sent to India in 1932 the White Paper issued in 1933, and for twenty months the Select Committee with the assistance of delegates from India had discussed the White Paper.

The Government had made up their minds, three great parties had made up their minds. The Conservative party had adopted the Government's policy by a 3 to 1 vote and the House of Commons had approved it by a 4 to 1 vote.

The Lords alone should, according to the Marquess of Salisbury, announce that they could not make up their minds because the time was insufficient. A policy of drift was not a policy of safety. It was a policy of grave danger.

Labour View Attacked.

Referring to the Labour proposals, Lord Hailsham wondered why the opposition had their judgment and understanding so

LORD READING.

warped and obsessed by the delusion that the whole world was engaged in a series of class wars. He said the Labourites objected to the safeguards as helping the possessing classes, and not the toiling masses. Nothing could be more ridiculously and demonstrably untrue.

Lord Hailsham mentioned the special responsibility for peace and tranquillity, and asked who benefited most by the peace and tranquillity which British rule had given? Who would have suffered most if anarchy and chaos existed instead of British peace—the cultivators of the soil and those toiling masses for whom the opposition professed so much affection, but to whose real interests they paid so little attention?

Concern For Princes.

Lord Hailsham declared that the safeguards did not detract from the general responsibility of Indian politician in the provincial field, but did ensure that if unhappily our confidence was misplaced or the circumstances proved too much, the power existed to prevent serious mischief. He emphasised that central responsibility was essential for federation. Otherwise the Princes would not federate. Lord Hailsham described as a delusion Lord Lloyd's argument that the existing centre would be stronger than the federal.

Lord Hailsham described the report as a big new factor in the history of Indo-British relations, and contended that the opponents' argument was tantamount to a permanent refusal of self-government. The House was confronted with a grave and very difficult question.

Lord Hailsham did not suggest that there would not be difficulties, disappointment and setbacks, but the problem must be solved and the worst course was to ignore its existence, and refuse to do anything.

Lord Hailsham hoped the House would reject the Marquess of Salisbury's dilatory amendment, and support the recommendations of the Select Committee which had approached the task with infinite patience, resolute courage and statesmanlike vision. He hoped and trusted that the solution it advised, and which the Government accepted was a solution not unworthy of the genius of our race or the traditions of the Empire (Loud Cheers).

The figures of the division on the Marquess of Salisbury's amendment as officially corrected are 239 against the amendment and 62 for.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

(Continued from page 6.)

cost him a good bit, the fact that he has to borrow even for his social and domestic festivals and further the fact that each new generation incurs its own debt are a sufficient proof that the real cause of his indebtedness lies in his low earnings—so low that he cannot carry on even the ordinary and simple industry of agriculture without borrowing. His earnings are low because the total acreage that falls to the lot of each cultivator is incredibly small and hence uneconomic.

Let us see how much each cultivator has.

In 1931 the total cultivated area was nearly 230 million acres. 64 per cent of this is 1472 lakhs. The total number of cultivators according to the 1931 census is nearly 5 crores. Thus each cultivator has barely 2.9 acres to his lot.

Even this pitiful holding is not in one solid compact block but is scattered into many lots. This makes the holding still more uneconomic.

Let us suppose that all land is put under wheat. At the current retail prices, the value of wheat produced on 2.9 acres will be nearly Rs. 40 to 45. Please remember that this figure represents his 'gross' earnings and not his net income.

The figure speaks for itself. It is the most eloquent testimony to the real cause of the peasant's indebtedness.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE PACT

Agreement Lays Down Principle Of Preference For Cotton Trade

LONDON, Dec. 19.

It is understood that the trade agreement with India is complete and may be published this week.

It is believed the agreement lays down the principle of preference for cotton trade which will be given the right of sale in Indian market under conditions of fair and reasonable competition. British manufacturers will have a right to appear before a tariff tribunal.

The Indian agreement is said to bring the whole trade position between India and Britain into line with the Ottawa agreements. —Reuter.

YUGOSLAV PREMIER RESIGNS

Prince Paul Attempts To Form Cabinet On Wider Basis

BELGRADE, Dec. 18.

It is now officially admitted that M. Uzunovitch, the Prime Minister, has tendered his resignation to the Government, which Prince Paul, Senior Regent, has accepted.

Prince Paul is now consulting political leaders with view, it is believed, to try to form a government on a wider basis, probably headed by M. Yevtitch.—Reuter.

NAVAL PARLEYS

Tussle Between U. S. And Japan Over Resumption

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Although the American Delegation received sanction from Washington to agree to the British formula for the adjournment of the naval talks, the Japanese Deleates are making a strenuous last minute effort to fix a date for the resumption of talks.

The British formula leaves the procedure on this question to the discretion of Britain.

Mr. Norman Davis to-day informed Mr. Matsudaira that the American attitude is unchanged. They still insist on the talks being ended by the Japanese denunciation of the Washington Treaty and demand that they should only be renewed when there is something new to discuss. Mr. Matsudaira indicated that Japan insisted on the insertion of a definite date for the resumption of talks. —Reuter.

JAPAN TO ABROGATE WASHINGTON TREATY

TOKIO, Dec. 19.

In the presence of the Emperor, the Privy Council unanimously passed a decision to abrogate the Washington Treaty.

The issuing of a formal notification has been postponed till after Christmas.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER MARRIES

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Miss Jacqueline Castellani, the daughter of Professor Aldo Castellani, married Sir Miles Lampson at St. George's, Hanover Square, this afternoon.

Sir Miles Lampson who is High Commissioner for Egypt and the Soudan, is 54 years of

SAAR POLICE CHIEF RESIGNS

Major Hemsley Says He Wants To Save Commission From Embarrassments

SAARORUCKEN, Dec. 18.

Major Hemsley, a Britisher, who was head of the International Police Force in the Saar, has resigned.

Major Hemsley said he resigned in order to relieve the Governing Commission any embarrassment resulting from the publicity surrounding the recent events and also so that there could be no reflection whatever on the Saar Police Force. He added that he had not been requested to resign.

Major Hennessey, who is on Mr. Knox's personal staff, will succeed Major Hemsley.—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR SAAR

Disembarkation Of First Detachments

(SPECIAL CABLE).

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 19.

The public was barred from the station for the disembarkation of first detachments of British troops for the Saar including the contingents of First Essex Regiment, First East Lancashires and R. A. S. C. The arrival of the troops was kept secret but when the public became aware of the arrival by the gathering of a large force police, hundreds of people assembled in front of the station and silently watched the departure of troops for their quarters. There were no demonstrations and the crowd silently dispersed.

"Guests Of French Military Authorities"

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Dec. 19.

As the train carrying British troops bound for the Saar entered Lille station at midnight, a French Battalion assembled on the platform, presented arms. Most soldiers were asleep at the time, unaware of the unexpected honour paid to them. The British troops were guests of the French military authorities at Metz where General Guitry, Military Governor, personally greeted the soldiers, the French Infantry Band provided music, while troops had breakfast. The troops appeared in high spirits at the prospect of spending Christmas in a strange land. Their equipment included several footballs.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S PETITION

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Public Petitions Committee of the House of Commons has recommenced the appointment of a special Select Committee to consider the petition of Western Australia for secession from the Commonwealth.

ITALY BANS EXPORT OF BANKNOTES

ROME, Dec. 19.

A decree has been issued banning the export of Italian banknotes and cheques payable in Italy or its possessions, but travellers will be allowed to take out up to 2,000 lire.—Reuter.

Syt. Basantlallji Murarka, a well-known Marwadi Social-reformer of Calcutta has agreed to preside over the Youth Conference to be held at Ringas (Jaipur State).

Trade Year Of Swift & Violent Fluctnations In Cotton

(Continued from page 12.)

in quantity, viz., from 395,000 tons to 392,000 tons and by two per cent in value, viz., from Rs. 973 lakhs to Rs. 949 lakhs. Iron and Steel manufactures accounted for 323,000 tons valued at Rs. 551 lakhs as compared with 324,000 tons valued at Rs. 529 lakhs in the preceding year. If such items as machinery and mill-work hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments and vehicles are grouped together with metals and manufactures thereof under one head the total value of the group would aggregate Rs. 35 crores. Generally yarn and textile fabrics constitute the most important group among India's imports but the imports thereof during the year under review were valued at only Rs. 26-1/2 crores.

IRON AND STEEL.

The year 1933/34 witnessed a considerable expansion in the activity of the iron and steel industry of the world, taken as a whole. The world production of pig iron in 1933 was estimated at 48.4 million tons as against 39.3 million tons in 1932 and that of steel 66.1 million tons as compared with 49.9 million tons in the preceding year. The production of pig iron in the United Kingdom advanced from 3.6 million tons to 4.1 million tons and of steel from 5.3 million tons to 7 million tons. The increase in the production of the U. K. thus amounted to 14 per cent under pig iron and 33 per cent under steel as compared with increases of 23 and 32.5 per cent respectively in world production.

SUGAR IMPORTS.

Imports of Sugar of all sorts, excluding molasses, showed a further decrease from 370,000 tons in 1932-33 to a little above 261,000 tons in 1933-34, a decline of 29 per cent. The corresponding decline in value was one of Rs. 142 lakhs or 34 per cent. viz., from Rs. 412 lakhs to Rs. 270 lakhs.

Exports

Taking first jute, it is interesting to note that the total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 14,20,000 tons and was in excess of the corresponding exports for 1932-33 by 1,77,000 tons. The total value of the shipments also increased from Rs. 31½ crores to Rs. 32 1-3 crores. The total exports of gunny bags decreased in number from 415 millions to 402 millions, and correspondingly in value from 1,116 lakhs to 972 lakhs. The decline was due entirely to a falling off in the demand for sacking gunny bags. the exports of which shrank from 326 millions to 308 millions in quantity and from Rs. 953 lakhs to Rs. 803 lakhs in value.

COTTON CROP.

As regards cotton, the Indian cotton crop of the season was estimated at 4,970,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 46,56,000 bales in the preceding year. The world consumption of Indian cotton for the six months ending July 31, 1933 had indeed proved to have been rather short of the normal rate of consumption in recent years. But consumption during the six months ending January 31, 1934, showed a notable increase in relation to the consumption of the preceding six months. The exports from Bombay of Indian cotton amounted to 48 per cent. of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi were 41 per cent. and those from Madras 4 per cent. as compared with 56.35 and 3 per cent. respectively in the preceding year.

SWIFT AND VIOLENT FLUCTUATION.

Viewed in retrospect, the export trade in Indian cotton during the year 1933-34 showed swift and violent fluctuations in demand. To a certain extent this was inevitable since Japan fills such a large part of the canvas in this particular line of trade in India that anything that modifies or checks the demand from this particular source is bound to produce important reactions on the market in India. During the cotton season 1933-34, in the aggregate 24,05,000 bales of raw cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of July 1934 as against 2,478,000 bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 31st August 1933 was 7,13,000 bales, as compared with 6,98,000 bales on the corresponding date of 1932.

DECLINE IN MANUFACTURE.

As regards cotton manufactures, the decline in the production taking the year as a whole was confined to the Bombay Island. The production of yarn in the mills, in India amounted to 921 million lbs. as compared with 1,016 million lbs. in 1932-33 and 966 million lbs. in 1931-32. The exports of twist and yarn amounted to 16 million lbs. as compared with 15 million lbs. in 1932-33 and an average annual of 82 million lbs. for the post-war quinquennium. The total value of the exports in 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs as compared with 79 lakhs in the preceding year.

CLEANED RICE.

The production of cleaned rice in India and Burma had already shown a small decline in 1932-33 over the preceding year's figure. This fall n producton has been maintained during the current year, the total estimated production this year being 3,053,000 tons or 736 thousand tons less than in 1932-33.

There was a welcome change during the year under review in hides and skins exports. Of the total shipments of raw hides amounting to 20,300 tons as much as 5,600 tons valued at Rs. 34 lakhs was taken by Germany which in 1932-33 had received 3,700 tons valued at Rs. 20 lakhs.

In so far as Lac is concerned, the year under review was one of unexpected improvements in the export trade, shipments having increased from 418,000 cwts. valued at 124 lakhs in 1932-33 to 731,000 cwts. valued at Rs. 246 lakhs in this year.

RAW WOOL.

The trade in raw wool from India met with exceptionally good prospects during the year under review.

The total exports of oils in 1933-34 were valued at Rs. 57 lakhs which meant an increase of Rs. 3 lakhs in value in comparison with the exports of 1932-33.

The total exports of ores in 1933-34 amounted to 3050,000 tons valued at Rs. 184 lakhs as compared with 227,000 tons valued at Rs. 136 lakhs in 1932-33.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

As regards overseas trade, there was improvement in the value of total trade of India with the United Kingdom, the value of the trade being Rs. 9,583 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 909 lakhs in comparison with 1932-33. There was a decline, on the other hand, in the trade with Ceylon from Rs. 858 lakhs to Rs. 753 lakhs. The trade of India with Straits Settlements registered a further decline, while that with Australia showed a decrease of Rs. 97 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1932-33. Imports showed a decline of Rs. 5 lakhs and exports a further decrease of Rs. 92 lakhs.

The value of the trade of the United States of America with India showed a slight improvement of Rs. 35 lakhs from Rs. 2.124 lakhs to Rs. 2,159 lakhs. The imports from Germany decreased by Rs. 151 lakhs to Rs. 888 lakhs while exports thereto increased by 116 lakhs to Rs. 982 lakhs. The total value of India's trade with Belgium amounted to Rs. 716 lakhs as compared with 746 lakhs in the preceding year. The trade with France fell from Rs. 1,017 lakhs to Rs. 894 lakhs. The total value of trade of this country with Italy advanced from Rs. 868 lakhs to Rs. 873 lakhs. The imports showed a decline of Rs. 104 lakhs which was more than counterbalanced by an increase of Rs. 109 lakhs under exports. Imports from China decreased by Rs. 72 lakhs to Rs. 223 lakhs but exports advanced by Rs. 87 lakhs to Rs. 446 lakhs. In the year under review, the total value of the imports from South America amounted to Rs. 67,000 only.—A. P.

A Bangalore message says that the Mysore Legislature to-day decided to discuss at its next session a non-official Bill prohibiting child marriages.—A. P.

ATLANTA MACHINES LEAVE FOR KARACHI

JODHPUR, Dec. 19.

Two Imperial Airways Atlanta machines, one carrying solely mails and the other passengers and mails arrived here at 5-30 p.m. yesterday. They refuelled and left for Karachi at 6-45 p.m. His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur and Maharaj Ajit Singh, were passngers from Calcutta to Jodhpur.—A. P.

D. I. Khan.—It was also decided to run the local Municipal elections on behalf of the Congress.—United Press.

UNITED FRONT TO MAKE THEIR VOICE ... FELT URGED ...

Sir M. Yakub Proposes To Call Joint Conference Of Muslims At Delhi Next Month

MORADABAD Dec. 19.

"I notice with grave concern that there is again a movement on foot to start another Muslim political organisation," said Sir Mohammad Yakub, in a statement to the Associated Press. "Nothing has done the Musalmans more harm," said he, "than their craze for starting new institutions every day."

Continuing he stated that scattered movements and divided attention were extremely harmful for a minority community. It weakened the voice of the community, and impaired its weight. The right method of removing defects of the existing organizations was not to start new ones. If there were defects in the existing organizations, which had played an important part in the past, it must be the duty of all true well wishers of the community to devote their attention to improving their condition by having the defects removed. Extremely delicate and difficult problems would engage their serious attention, during the next few months, and the utmost necessity for Musalmans at this juncture was to close up their ranks and unite all their scattered forces.

The All-India Muslim League, the All-India Muslim Conference, and all other minor associations should be amalgamated into one solid, well-organized and powerful organization. I propose that for this purpose a joint conference of all political Muslim associations be called at Delhi by the middle of January next, so that Musalmans may be able to pronounce unanimous and weighty decisions on all important problems from one united platform. This is the only way in which we can rightly serve our country and our community and make our voice felt both in India and in England."—A. P.

CINEMA THEATRE IN JUBBULPORE TO LET

To let on lease in Jubbulpore from January 1st 1935, the existing 10 years lease expiring 31-12-34, the SUNDER VILAS THEATRE Jubbulpore. The theatre which is in excellent state of repairs is fitted with electric lights and fans and also with calotax ceiling to suit talkies. Best situation and really good fixtures and furniture. Also very convenient for dramatic performances, the accommodation and stage being large.

Write stating proposed terms and conditions to:

Messrs. MORARJI DHANJIBHOY, JHAWAHIRGUNJ, Jubbulpore.

J. P. C. REFORMS PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 1.)

controversies extreme views have been expressed.

WELCOMES CONGRESS ENTRY.

On the one hand, we have in India those who paying little attention to history appear at times to be oblivious of the fact that it is as a result of co-operation between Britain and India that India has arisen to the position which she now enjoys.

They have advocated a severance with the past and have adopted the policy of "complete independence."

In pursuit of that policy, they have at times followed the most unconstitutional methods, but the methods of boycott, non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience have now been given up. I trust finally, and I welcome the return to the Central Legislature of the representatives of the Congress Party who have been successful at the recent election, for, closer association with Government and with its problems and difficulties will, I hope, make them realise that all of us, whatever our political views or whatever our position, are equally eager for the advancement of this great country to its promised goal.

At the other extreme, there are those who while not advocating any repudiation of the ideal set out in 1919 of the progressive realisation of Responsible Government in British India as an integral part of the British Empire are apprehensive that progress is too rapid and the advancement which is now proposed will not result in the good Government of the country, nor conduce to the strength and prosperity of the Empire.

Those who hold these views seem to have their eyes too much focussed on the past and to overlook the developments of the last quarter of a century, the growth during that period of a great spirit of nationalism in India.

WHERE ARE THEY?

Between these two extreme views, it is my confident belief that there is a large majority of public opinion, both in this country and my own, who while for different reasons they may not agree with these proposals in their entirety, are ready to support them in the belief that they are a fair, just and well-balanced effort to deal with the manifold difficulties and intricate questions that constitutional reform in India necessarily involves.

MIDDLE MEN & MIDDLE COURSE

Many of you have, no doubt, studied the Report with care or, at least, the admirable introduction to the detailed proposals which sums up the problem and gives concisely the reasons underlying the recommendations. You will have seen that the Committee have steered the middle course. They have recognised the danger both of rashness and over-caution, and in the Constitution which they have recommended, have propounded a scheme of 'revolutionary constitutional development,' a scheme designed both to work successfully in India as it is to-day, and to contain in itself the seeds of further growth.

With this object in view, they have stressed the need for flexibility, so that opportunity may be afforded for a natural process of revolution with a minimum of alteration of the Constitutional framework. It will, I think, be agreed that the constitutional framework is sound. From these proposals will be framed a measure, which for the first time, contains complete autonomy in the Provinces and a very large extension of the franchise both male and female to what we have had hitherto and in the centre too, the administration under the Governor-General will become largely autonomous, which, to my mind, is one of the most important proposals of them all.

BELATED WISDOM.

For, speaning with some experience, I have long been convinced that the present system of having a non-official majority with an irremovable Executive is a temptation to that majority to be apt to be irresponsible in their actions in the Legislative Assembly, and is the worst possible training in Parliamentary life.

Yes, and they contain for the first time the great purpose of producing an All-India Federation, the possibility of which was brought about by the fine gesture made by the representatives of the Princes at the First Round Table Conference, an ideal which many of us have had for some years in our minds and which we now trust may come to fruition.

VICEROY AND PRINCES.

"And here, I should like to say a very few words with regard to the Princes, more particularly so, because efforts have been made, on more than one occasion recently, to misrepresent my attitude and to accuse me and my political officers of endeavouring to coerce, bribe and intimidate the Princes into joining the Federation.

"I deny that flatly and absolutely and furthermore, I am certain that every Prince in India will endorse what I say. My attitude has been, and will continue to be, that I have advised those Princes who have sought my advice to enter into this great Federal Scheme, provided that their legitimate aspirations are met by the provisions of the Bill. For, I honestly and sincerely believe that their entry will be not only to their own advantage, but for the benefit of India, as a whole.

"Advice, however is not coercion or intimidation, and whereas no pressure has been brought in the past, so will no pressure be brought to bear in future, either by myself or by the officers of my Political Department to coerce or intimidate the Princes with regard to the important decision, which they must shortly take, but I trust and hope that, when the Bill is laid on the table of the House of Commons, they will find that their position will be adequately safeguarded and that they will, therefore, stand by the promises and assurances given by their representatives at the First Round Table Conference to be a willing partner in an All-India Federation.

"There is one point of detail, however, to which I feel I must refer to-night. You members of the European Association, Bengal, have naturally been specially interested in the problem of Law and Order, and in the provisions that have been made for dealing with the menace of Terrorism, which, unfortunately, still overhangs this Presidency. I trust you are satisfied with the proposals put forward by the Committee after a full consideration of the problem in all its aspects and of the opinions and suggestions, which your represeitatives and others have put forward.

FIGHTING TERRORISM

They have introduced further safeguards, and their report has been criticised on this ground, but I sincerely hope the necessity for using these safeguards will not arise.

There are already most reassuring signs that public opinion in Bengal is setting against the terrorists movement and I trust that the first Ministers in this Presidency will shoulder the responsibility which is put upon them and with the full support of the services of the Crown, will, deal with this problem as efficiently as it has been dealt with by the present Government of Bengal. But should by optimism be misplaced, should conditions be such as to render use of the safeguards inevitable, you may rest assured that they will be brought into effect and that nothing will be done which will cause conditions in Bengal to deteriorate.

SAFEGUARDS NOT FOR USE

The provision of safeguards has evoked more criticism that any other part of the constitutional proposals and even though the Committee have given what to my mind are most convincing arguments in support of these proposals, they are often misrepresented and many critics tend to overlook that important passage in the Report in which the Committee point out these safeguards are not only not inconsistent with some form of responsible Government, but in the present circumstances of India, it is no paradox to say that they are the necessary complement to any form of it, without which it could have little or no hope of success. But this does not mean that they will be in constant use.

As the Governor-General of Canada, many powers were entrusted to me which I never had occasion to use. If all goes well, and I am optimistic enough to hope that it will there will be few occasions for using them in this country, but still they are there in reserve, and if the need to bring them into effect should unfortunately arise, they will be ready to hand and will be used not merely to prevent any crisis resulting in chaos or anarchy but to prevent any deterioration of the administrative machine which would facilitate such a crisis.

ST. SINCERITY SPEAKS!

"I have lived and worked for many years in India and can remember well the circumstances surrounding the discussions on the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, which took place nearly 17 years ago, and can honestly say that to my mind the proposals contained in the Report are an immense advance towards Responsible Government on the provisions contained in the measure. I do not think that anyone will doubt my sincerity of purpose.

During all the years I have lived in this country my constant effort has always been to move India forward until she achieves her great desire to arrive at a complete position of equal partnership within the Empire with the other Dominions under the Crown. For, I have always held that the nationals of any country are fully justified in claiming that they should have the control of the administration of their own home-land, as soon as they are ready to undertake the full responsibility.

APPEAL TO INDIAN FRIENDS.

"I would ask my Indian friends to remember a fact that we all too often forget that there have been sudden revolutionary changes in administration in recent years in various countries both in the East and West, which have brought about conditions which cause grave anxiety and consequent economic depression among all the countries of the world, and that there is now more stability in the countries of the British Empire than can generally be found elsewhere, and with the recollection of these facts, I would ask them again, if it is not wiser to move steadily with our ultimate goal always in view, rather than risk any disaster in our desire to move forward too fast. There are some, I know well, who are anxious to throw off at once all outside control and wish to arrive at a position of independence without any delay. I am sure, they are entirely wrong and I am perfectly confident that the great majority of all classes of our people would entirely endorse my opinion.

NOT UNTIL INDIANS ARE READY.

Let me further say that I have always felt very strongly that during the long years of close association, we, British, have shared with Indians the great trust and responsibility for the care and well-being of the various and diverse human elements in this land, we are not going to hand over that responsibility until we can safely do so, until indeed our Indian fellow citizens are ready to take the full responsibility for the administration of their country and I ask, is that not a reasonable view, and one that is in the best interests of every citizen of this country.

BENEFITS OF OUR RULE.

Is it not true to say that when first our two races became associated over 100 years ago, India was in a condition of turmoil and unrest and may I not claim that this close association has brought to India safety from foreign aggression? Has it not largely saved India from the horrors of plague and famine? Have we not secured fair administration through the country and the development of transport by road, rail and air which has proved an immense benefit to our people and which has opened up the possibility of establishing many great commercial and industrial concerns which have brought increasing prosperity and employment in their train? May I not claim, too, that this has come about in the past years largely owing to the brains and expert knowledge of thousands of my countrymen who have for long given devoted service to this country during the best years of their lives and if this association has been of benefit to India, has not a further benefit been secured by the fact that she has become and is becoming an increasingly important partner in the destinies of a great Empire which is the most stable part of the civilised world at the present time?

NOT EYE TO EYE.

When a report deals with a problem of the greatest magnitude, with a problem which has been under discussion for years and on which all shades of opinion have put forward their views, it must inevitably happen that there are many points of detail on which many of us do not see eye to eye with the Committee.

MODIFICATION ON DETAILS.

There is still opportunity for those who object to some of the proposals to press for modification of points of detail but we must take the report as a whole and the question which we in India have to decide is what attitude should be adopted by those in this country who are anxious for its political advancement.—A. P.

COMMUNISTS ON THE BRAIN

Calcutta Europeans See Their Victory In J.P.C. Scheme

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Dealing with the specific recommendations of the J.P.C. Report, Mr. W.W.K. Page, President of the European Association, referred to Law and Order and said, it was a matter of the greatest satisfaction to them that their arguments had been accepted and their representations had been effective.

He stressed the effective Central control of intelligence and special branches of Police as essential.

"In my view the danger to the security of the State in India in future and the near future, lies more in Communism than in Terrorism; more in subversive movements extending beyond the boundaries of any one Province than in movements, the manifestations of which, like those of Terrorism, have hitherto appeared in the main in one province alone. I would, therefore, wish to see explicit powers placed in the hands of the Viceroy not only to control the Provincial policy and action, but also—though this is a matter touching control of Police as a whole—to control and co-ordinate physical co-operation throughout British India of Provincial Police Forces."

Concluding Mr. Page dwelt at length on the recommendations regarding High Courts, stressing the necessity of ensuring that the Courts in India in future would be freed from administrative control of Provincial Governments. —A.P.

LAWYERS & TOUTING

Patna Bar Council Appoints Vigilance Committee

FOR PROFESSIONAL HONOUR

(From Our Special Correspondent)

PATNA, Dec. 19.

The formation of vigilance committees at every district and subdivisional headquarters to keep careful watch over professional honour and etiquette of legal profession is urged on all bar associations in the province in a circular issued by the secretary of the Patna High Court Bar Council.

The Bar Council recently appointed a Vigilance Committee with Justice S. P. Varma as President and the formation of District and sub-divisional vigilance committees is insisted upon because, without latter's co-operation, the committee feel it would not be possible for them to discharge the responsibilities entrusted to them as the custodian of honour of the profession. District and subdivisional committees are directed to report to the Bar Council Committee all cases of touting which come to their knowledge and reports will be kept confidential and to seek in this behalf the co-operation of judicial officers as also the litigant public.

MILLOWNERS' RESOLUTION

Seth Kasturbhai Denies Correctness Of Report

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai in a statement to the Associated Press denies the correctness of a report from Ahmedabad that he and four other mill agents have been appointed to contend with local Labour association against the declaration of a general strike. He states that the only resolution passed at the meeting of Ahmedabad Millowners on December 17 and to which he was a party was relating to the question of proportionate payment to time workers when nine-hour-day system comes into operation from 1st January 1935.

A Committee was appointed at that meeting to consider the working of the nine-hour-day shift.

Nothing beyond this transpired at the meeting.—A. P.

BEARER TO HANG FOR MURDER

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19

Agreeing with and accepting the majority verdict of "guilty" by the Special Jury, M. Justice Pankridge who presided over the High Court Sessions passed the death sentence to-day on Saheb Ali, a bearer in the employ of Mr. and Mrs. Keegan, on a charge of having murdered Mrs. Keegan, on July 26 last by cutting her throat with a broad knife in the flat occupied by the Keegans in Park Street.

It may be recalled that opening the case for prosecution, the Standing Counsel had said that there was no evidence of murder against the accused, but there was strong circumstantial evidence on which the Crown relied. —United Press.

NEW INDIA AGENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA

Syed Raza Ali's Appointment Announced

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

It is officially announced that Syed Raza Ali, Member of the Council of State, has been appointed Agent in South Africa in succession to Kunwar Maharaj Singh, who is retiring in January Syed Raza Ali sails from Bombay in the first week of January.—A.

(Syed Raza Ali, originally a Radical in politics was returned unopposed to the U. P. Council in 1916-20. He took active part in negotiating the Congress-League Pact in 1916 and identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differed from Non-Co-operation programme, becoming an Independent in politics in 1930. He was president of the All-India Muslim League, Bombay Session, 1929 and a Member of the Government of India Deputations to South Africa 1925-26.)

YERVADA PACT AND BENGAL

Depressed Class Leaders Willing To Reopen Question

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The opinion that the Depressed Class Leaders were not averse to reopen the question of the Poona Pact with a view to coming to an agreement with the Caste Hindus, so far as it related to Bengal was expressed to-day by Rai Saheb Mr. Sarat Chandra Bal, an influential representative of the Depressed Classes in the Bengal Legislative Council which resumed discussion on the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report.

Mr. W. H. Thompson, Leader of the European Group in the Council, seaking next said that his Group was prepared to do their little to help the Depressed Class as well as the Caste Hindus to come to an amicabe agreement on this issue.—United Press.

"Represented His Personal Views"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

After the Council sitting today, five members of the Bengal Legislative Council belonging to the depressed class issued a joint statement saying that the observations made by Rai Saheb Sarat Chandra Bal on the question of revision of the Poona Pact was unauthorised and represented his personal views.—United Press.

Poland's First Liner Launched

(SPECIAL CABLE)

TRIESTE, Dec. 19.

Poland's first liner christened "Marshal Pilsudski" 15,000 tons with a speed of twenty knots, was launched here.

NO FUNDS FOR OUTSIDE PROVINCES?

Accounts Officer Objects To Local Bodies Contributions

DRUG, Dec. 19

The donations of Rs 500 and Rs. 200 by the Municipality and District Council, Drug, to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund, which it is said was approved by the Deputy Commissioner, were taken objection to by the Examiner of Local Runds Accounts who has ordered the members of the Municipality and the District Council to make good the amounts as the local Government, at a later stage, objected to funds of local bodies being contributed outside the provinces.

The members of the District Council, Drug, on receipt of the notices have appealed to the Hon'ble Minister for Local Self-Government of C. P.—United Press.

"FRONTIER GANDHI'S" CONVICTION

No Occasion To Proceed Against Him, Say Berar Congressmen

AMRAOTI, Dec. 19.

"I consider the punishment accorded to Khan Saheb Abdul Gaffar Khan as absolutely unjustifiable said Mr. M. S. Aney at a public meeting held here in Jog Square.

Veer Vaman Rao Joshi, and Dr. Bhojraj, president of the District Congress Committee also spoke.

The speakers pointed out that there was no occasion in the present circumstances for the Government to proceed against 'Frontier Gandhi,' especially when he was concentrating all his attention on constructive work and was intending to go to Bengal for serving peasants.—United Press.

BURGE MURDER TRIAL ECHO

Allegations About Torture "Grossly Exaggerated"

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Replying a question in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the Home Member stated that his attention was drawn to an observation of the Special Tribunal in the Burge Murder Case, that "improper pressure was brought to bear on the accused Kamakshya Charan Ghose to make him confess," but the matter was being investigated at present.

Continuing, the Home Member said that the accused Kamakshya had, no doubt, made a statement making serious allegations of torture before the Special Tribunal, but the Calcutta High Court before whom the case came up on revision petition, held his statement as a gross exaggeration. From information so far available the Home Member was inclined to think that the incident referred to was an isolated one which had occurred during the period of police investigation into the circumstances of a peculiarly astrocious murder.—United Press.

ANGLO - ITALIAN AIR AGREEMENT

Details Of Mutual Facilities

(SPECIAL CABLE).

ROME, Dec. 19.

The ten year Anglo-Italian air agreement lays down certain routes southward from Rome to Tobruk and Brindisi. Authorised Italian air companies will be entitled to maintain regular service with the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, British Somaliland, Palestine, trans-Jordania. These facilities are extended to Sudan and the same favourable customs treatment will be extended to Italians as to British or Egyptian airlines.

The contracting parties are entitled to use the others workshops, offices and fuel supply organisations at airports.

BIGGEST LIFE BOATS EVER BUILT

Will Carry 145 And Have Wireless

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The biggest life boats ever built in Britain ordered for the mammoth Cunard White Star Liner "Queen Mary" at Govan will be made of steel and be fireproof and some will have wireless.

The boats will carry 145 passengers each compared with 68 on "Aquitania."

Drop In French Trade Returns

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS, Dec. 19.

Imports of the first eleven months of 1934 show falling off 65 million sterling and exports of 8 millions.

PUNJAB M.L.C. FOR INDIA COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

A communique issued to-day from the Viceroy's Camp states:—

"The Secretary of State for India has appointed Sardar Bahadur Sardar Mohar Singh, Member of the Punjab Legislative Council as a Member of the India Council.

Sardar Bahadur will take up his duties in February next."—United Press.

The 10th session of the Widow Re-marriage Conference will be held at Hoshiarpur from December 21 to 23, under the presidency of Pandit Thakurdatta of Arit-dhara, Lahore.

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DREDGING OF PORTS

Mr. Rolfe Traces Origin Of Bombay Harbour At Engineering Congress

"There are very few ports in the World where the question of dredging does not arise sooner or later and it is a very fortunate harbour authority that does not have to wage a continuous warfare against the natural forces of siltation which tend to reduce the depth of its deep water channels and docks.

"It is an historical fact that what is now our Port of Bombay started its life at Kalyan about two thousand years ago and by easy stages arrived at its present situation."

So said Mr. J. A. S. Rolfe, in the course of his address on "Harbour Dredging and Short History of Dredgers" to the delegates of the Engineering Congress to-day, the third day of the Twentieth Session.

Two papers, one on the above subject and the second on "Water Supply in Baluchistan" were read to the delegates this morning. The reading of the Papers, were followed by a discussion of the subjects, in which some of the well-known engineers took part.

"The Water Supply in Baluchistan" which has been written both by Mr. G. G. Narke and Rai Saheb Mirchandani deals on the difficulty of supplying water in that province.

The following are extracts from the Paper.

Of all the different water supply problems confronting the Engineer, the one in British Baluchistan is the most difficult and most interesting. As this is a Frontier province large contingents of military forces have to be permanently stationed there, and a good supply of drinking water is indispensable. The country is very mountainous, the habitable tracts lying between belts of high ranges. The plains and deserts present water difficulties, similar to those found in the rainless tracts of the world. There are no rivers with a constant flow of water. They have pebbly beds; the egg-shaped oval boulders being derived from the conglomerate beds in the hills. After heavy rains the water channels become raging torrents; but surface waters cannot be impounded without difficulty, and only by the construction of dams, as the lakes soon get choked by the pebbles from upstream. The drainage of Baluchistan enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the South.

IN EARTHQUAKE ZONE.

"Baluchistan consists of sedimentary rocks, and is directly in the earthquake zone. The Bihar earthquake was unexpected, but a similar occurrence in the Hills of Baluchistan will not surprise a seismologist. Up to the end of the cretaceous period the whole of that area was under the sea, and after the formation of the Himalayas the east and the north, the sediments that were accumulating on the sea-bed rose and advanced towards the Indian peninsula in hordes of wrinkles pushed on by a tangential thrust from the north-west.

In conclusion it was stated by the authors that the question of water supply in Baluchistan was one of vital importance. It offered interesting problems to the engineer and geologist. How and where to get water could be tackled scientifically. The Aryans of old, by some means or other, did tap springs yielding very good supplies.

A discussion followed and the question arising out of the discussion were answered by the authors.

HARBOUR DREDGING.

In the course of his lecture on "Harbour dredging and a short history of dredgers," Mr. J. A. L. Rolfe said that it was less costly to remove the effects of the siltation than to move the port that prevented further progression seawards. This had happened all over the world and in some instances harbours of considerable importance had to be abandoned on account of the difficulties involved in combating siltation or providing deeper water.

"Harbour dredging is divided into three sections" said the speaker. "(a) Capital dredging which concerns the cutting of new channels, the deepening of existing channels, and the excavation of the harbour bed for the construction of dock works; (b) maintenance dredging which covers the removal of silt, etc., gradual accumulating all the time in the channels and docks through the natural agencies; (c) dredging for the purpose of obtaining material for the reclamation scheme, each section having its own problems, which demand expert investigation on the plant to be used and the method of working."

The speaker then gave a detailed history of the different types of dredgers, their history, peculiarities, and explained the mode of operations. The different types explained were the dipper dredgers, bucket dredgers, crab dredgers, sand pump, drag suction dredgers and butter suction dredgers.

A discussion then followed, and questions were answered by the author of the paper.

JILL—I say Jack,

Messrs. Rabello, Shapoorji and Ramrao are going out on X'mas Holidays with their families, and have purchased Woollen Over Coats, Woollen Rugs and Blankets, Jerseys, Stockings, Suit Cases & Holdals

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50 MEN ARRESTED IN CARNIVAL RAID

Police Seize Cash And Gaming Implements

LAHORE, Dec. 17.

Fifty persons were arrested during a sensational police raid on the Punjab Amusement Park, also called "Chrismas Fete", situated near the Beadon Road and MacLeod Road crossing.

The arrested persons include the organisers, the manager and employees of the show and some visitors.

The police also took possession of the cash in the possession of the management and the implements and boards used in the fetes.

The arrested persons were charged under the Gambling Act and sent to the lock-up pending the production of bail bonds.

The police had raided two similar shows earlier in the week and arrested almost the same number of people at each place and charged them under the Gambling Act.

For several years fetes and carnivals have been very common in Lahore. This year they have been found every hundred yards in the Civil Station in Lahore, and the authorities have been taking very strong action in the matter.

Policemen have been posted at the premises raided to-day and the other places already raided are in possession of the police.

It is understood that notices have been issued to several other persons in charge of similar shows to refrain from running games calculated to come under the purview of the Gambling Act.

LIMITATION ON PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY

Mr. Warty's Lecture

The third and the last lecture on the J.P.C. Report delivered by Mr. S. G. Warty at the Servants of India Society, Bombay, was devoted to the discussion of Provincial Autonomy.

According to Mr. Warty this is the one part of the constitution proposed, to which the J.P.C. must have given some serious consideration, for, all parties in England are agreed that provincial autonomy was inevitable.

As regards the distribution of powers as between the Central Government and the Provincial Governments, the principles adopted by the J.P.C. were on the whole satisfactory, namely, that certain subjects were to be exclusively provincial, certain to be exclusively central, and certain others fit for concurrent legislation. He would like, however, the residue powers to exist in the Central Government, but the power of discretion left to the Governor-General may not be objectionable.

The lecturer welcomed the creation of the new provinces of Sind and Orissa.

New Dyarchy.

It appeared to be an advance that the present dyarchy would come to an end, but what was feared was that, with the powers of the Governor enormously increased, there might come into existence a new dyarchy as between the Governor and the Ministers. The Governor, instead of having councillors to advise him as at present, will be acting on his own personal unaided judgment and will besides be still responsible to the Governor-General and the Secretary of State.

The powers of the ministers were all-inclusive only in name. Under Law and Order, there were definite restrictions deliberately proposed, and still the ministers were to be held responsible for it. Nor had they the real power of keeping discipline in the Services. If a member of the Service was transferred from one place or one post to another even for administrative reasons, or censured or punished, he could appeal to the Governor. In such circumstances, the ministers would have no prestige and would not come to be recognised as Government.

Repository Of Every Power

On the other hand, the Governor was the repository of every power. He could pass Governor's Acts on his own responsibility, he could stop legislation in progress at any time, he can dismiss a minister or ministers and assume the administration himself. It might be that the intention was to exercise the powers in times of emergency. But who was to decide this? the Governor himself. Besides, past experience, thought Mr. Warty, did not fortify us in the belief that frequent errors would not be made by the Governors.

Most Improper Provision.

Further it was most improper that members of the Civil Service should be appointed Governors, so that a Civilian acting as Secretary to the Ministers might become their master at any time and dictate to them. That was ridiculous. Governors must be selected from among the distinguished public men in England and India. What could Civilians, asked Mr. Warty, with only administrative departmental experience behind them, teach Indians in the matter of self-government? Nor would they be able to take a broad view of questions. In Mr. Warty's view, at least half the number of Governors should be Indians.

Summing up his three lectures, Mr. Warty stated that the J. P. Committee proceeded on the belief that India was unfit for majority rule.

At the end of the lecture, the audience showed great interest in the reforms scheme by asking various questions on numerous topics. One question was with regard to safeguarding British interests in India consistent with real self-government in India. Mr. Warty stated that the Nehru Committee's constitution had sufficiently guarded British interests and contained all the safeguards which were also in the interest of good government in India.

JUSTICITE SIGNS CONGRESS PLEDGE

To Stand As Congress Candidate For Madras Bye-Election

TRICHINOPOLY, Dec. 19.

That Mr. P. R. Thevar, former Chairman of the Trichinopoly Municipality and one of the pillars of the Justice Party in Trichinopoly, signed the Congress pledge and agreed to stand as a Congress candidate for the bye-election to the Madras Legislative Council to represent the Trichinopoly-Srirangam Urban constituency in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. K. Singam Iyengar, is considered here by some, to be a notable achievement by Congress.

The Trichinopoly Taluq Congress Committee accepted Mr. Thevar's pledge, and approved and recommended his nomination as a Congress candidate.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar, an Advocate and Congressman has withdrawn his candidature in favour of Mr. P. R. Thevar.

It is also believed that the advent of Mr. Thevar into the Congress fold will be the fore-runner of others from the Justice Group.

Further developments are eagerly awaited.—United Press.

KURLA HOTEL-KEEPER CHARGED

Sequel To Affray Near New Mills

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Dec. 18.

A plea of "not guilty" was recorded to-day by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, in the case in which Baburao Ramchandra a hotel-keeper and Barikrao alias Laksman Bhawanirao are charged by the Kurla police with having caused hurt to Adam Jamaluddin Burodkar by throwing soda-water bottles and stones in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger the lives of passersby on a public road near the New mills on the night of November 18 last.

Messrs. C. T. Bandive and P. P. Tambaue appeared for the accused.

This case has been fixed for hearing on January 11

COUNTER-CASE.

A plea of "not guilty" was also recorded to-day by the Magistrate in a counter-case in which Adam Jamaluddin, Yusuf Allabaksh Momin and Hussein Ismail Shaikh are charged under similar offence with having caused hurt to the niece of Baburao, the hotel-proprietor.

This counter-case is fixed for hearing on January 8.

MYSORE HIGH COURT QUASHES CONVICTION

Shimoga Congressmen Acquitted Of Breach Of Police Act Order

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

Mr. Justice K. Shankaranarayana Rao of the Mysore High Court disposed of a revision petition on Thursday last, acquitting Mr. Partharayan Pandit, Secretary, District Congress Committee and Messrs. A. N. Narayana Bhatta and N. Krishnamurthi, Advocates, who were convicted by the First Class Magistrate, Shimoga for violation of an order under Sec. 39 Mysore Police Regulation.

On 28-12-31 on the Gandhi Maidan at Shimoga, there was a public meeting in connection with the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. According to the prosecution, the meeting was held in contravention of the notification of the District Magistrate of Shimoga made on 29-8-31 under Sec. 39 Mysore Police Regulation, prohibiting all public meetings and making of speeches, etc., for a period of six months from that date. The accused got up a meeting, circulated handbills, invited people to attend that meeting and the first of them made a speech and the latter two abetted the commission of the offence.

ORIGINAL CONVICTION.

The learned First Class Magistrate, Shimoga, convicted all the three accused, the first for the substantive offence and the other two for abetment of that offence and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default to suffer a week's simple imprisonment. The accused filed a revision petition before the High Court.

It was contended for the petitioners that the order of the District Magistrate prohibiting the public meeting was 'ultra vires' under Sec. 30 of the Police Regulation. It was also 'ultra vires' to prohibit every kind of speech; what all he could do and what was 'intra vires' under that Section was that such speeches as tended to disturb the public tranquility or rouse animosity or incite people to commit offence, etc., only could be prohibited and not a speech of any and every kind.

The learned judge held that there was no evidence on record at all much less a finding that a speech of the kind contemplated in the notification under reference was made by any of the accused or abetted by any of them.

The Revision petition was accepted and the accused were acquitted of the offence charge. The fine if paid, was ordered to be refunded.

Mr. Mirle N. Lakshminaranappa, Advocate, appeared for the petitioners and Mr. A. R. Nageswara Iyer, Government Advocate for the opponent.

A KANNADA DRAMA STAGED AT BOMBAY THEATRE

The Karnatak Dramatic Amateurs' Association will stage, in aid of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, the Kannada drama "Sandeha Samrajya" at 8-30 p.m. to-day at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road. The Karnatak Sangh, in whose aid the performance is to be given, is an institution established two years ago with the object of achieving the social, economic, educational and cultural progress of the Kannada people of Bombay, and, though in infancy, the work done by it so far has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Provision of a library and reading room and of indoor games and the arrangements of lectures, musical concerts and other forms of social and cultural activities have been some of the most important aspects of the work the Karnatak Sangh is doing for the Kannada people of Bombay. It is intended to provide educational facilities not only for the Kannada people of the City of Bombay but also for the Kannada people of the Karnatak as a whole. In aid of such an institution, which has the foregoing laudable objects in view, this benefit show of "Sandeha Samrajya", (a Kannada adaptation of Shakespeare's 'Comedy of Errors') is to be staged, and it is most earnestly hoped that all the Kannada residents of the city and the suburbs of Bombay will extend their generous patronage. A notable feature of the performance is the high class music provided by local amateurs.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON PRICE UNCHANGED

Crossrates Slightly Downward

SMALL RISE IN GOLD AND SILVER

Wheat And Linseed Steady But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Dec 19

On Wednesday, cross rates moved slightly downward.

NEW YORK COTTON MODERATELY ACTIVE

The New York cotton market continued moderately active. Traders await further news from Washington in connection with the Bankhead Act.

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY BETTER

London gold and silver ruled slightly better with a small rise.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat and linseed showed some activity on unfavourable weather report and prices ruled steady.

JUTE FIRM BUT RUBBER QUIET

Tin was steady. Jute was firm but rubber was quiet.

GOOD SENTIMENT IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless. Giltedged securities displayed good sentiment but business remained rather low.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Dec 19

Previous closing	12.58
To-day's opening	12.56
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	12.58
Difference	unchanged.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec 19

Previous closing	6.74
To-day's opening	6.74
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.73
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May	Rs 228

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 19

Cotton continued moderately active in the absence of any constructive developments with traders adopting a waiting attitude pending news from Washington in connection with the Bankhead Act. It is reported that large spot houses are advocating the sale of pool cotton with a view to reducing the spot basis for the purpose of exports but not futures as they are undervalued. Meanwhile the market drags on awaiting some new incentive to stimulate activity.

Business in May commenced at 12.56 i.e. 2 points lower than the previous closing. The market displayed some slight activity on some trade buying and covering but subsequently prices showed hesitancy on offerings which however did not exert much pressure as a result of which there was not much further fall.

The New York cotton market finally closed unchanged at 12.58

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 19

The following were the opening ranges

January	(12.42/12.41) 12.47/12.46
March	(12.53/12.51) 12.55/12.55
May	(12.53/12.53) 12.56/12.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 19

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January	(6.78) 6.80
American March	(.676) 6.78
Egyptian January	(8.46) 8.51
Egyptian March	(8.48) 8.54

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 19 10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M. moved between Rs. 227-4 and Rs. 227-12 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 227-8 with New York futures about 3 points down.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Dec 19

Khandesh	2,063 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	580 bales.
Berar	1,910 bales.
Central Provinces	103 bales.
Dhollera	180 bales.
N W Provinces	146 bales.
Rajputana	49 bales.
Sind-Punjab	1,913 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	151 bales.
Western-Northerns	256 bales.
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100 bales.
Persians	13 bales.
Total cotton	7,744 bales.
Wheat	6,593 cwts.
Linseed	899 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	7 cwts.
Gingellyseed	576 cwts.
Poppyseed	15 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,006 cwts.
Castorseed	770 cwts.
Rice	57,893 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,917 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,254 cwts.
Gram	1,340 cwts.
Jowar	309 cwts.
Barley	469 cwts.
Bajree	2,576 cwts.
Coal	1,800 tons.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec 19

Previous closing	4.95
To-day's opening	4.94 1/2
To-day's closing	4.94 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec 19

Previous closing	4.94 1/2
To-day's opening	4.94 7/8
To-day's closing	4.94 5/16
Difference	—.00 3/16

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 19

Previous closing	74.90
To-day's opening	74.90
To-day's closing	74.84
Difference	—.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 19

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.94-7/8 and then eased to 4.94-11/16 subsequently further declining to 4.94-3/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.94 5/16

The franc opened at 74.90 and then fell to 74.84 and thereafter the rate moved irregularly.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.84.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 19

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	23 15/16d.	24 1/16d.
Forward	24 1/16d.	24 3/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 19

Gold (87-0-9) £7-0-9 1/2

BULLION

London, Dec 19

Influx (£69,000) £1,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (23 15/16d.) 24 1/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-0-9) £7-0-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 19

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 19 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay	(5.63 5/8) 5.63 1/4
New York on Bombay	(37.35) 37.30
Berlin on Bombay	(0.93 5/8) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan	(57.78) 57.71
London on Shanghai	(1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 19

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 64/3, 64/5 and 64/8. The market early showed weakness on good speculative selling and liquidation influenced by disappointing foreign cables with the first settlement falling to 63/14 but thereafter prices rallied on speculators buying influenced by better London silver advices. Renewed buying speedily brought up prices which closed steady at Rs. 65-0, 65-1 and 65-4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/14/3 and 34/15. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important buying and also due to quieter movements in foreign exchanges. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/14/3 and Rs. 34/15.

At a meeting of the Congress-workers, held at Dera Ismail Khan, Malik Khuda Bakhsh, M.L.C., presiding, resolutions were passed expressing condolence at the death of Mr. Khilanda Ram Khatri Tunda, a Congress worker, and protesting against sentences passed on Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Dr. Satyapal.—United Press.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 19

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 60-1/8 and May 62-1/8. The market was slightly more active on some buying orders but business was restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 19

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 88-5/8. Trading was quiet in the absence of any important buying with commission house selling.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec 19

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 11.79. The market displayed some activity on good enquiry and foreign buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports with the price rising to 11.81 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Dec 19

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 buyers £228 1/8 sellers. Quiet) £228 1/8 buyers £228 1/4 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£10 1/8 buyers £10 3/8 sellers Barely steady) £10 1/4 buyers. No sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £32) £31 1/2 to £32

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£16 7/8 paid and buyers) £17 1/8 sellers
Dunlop Dec (£20 sellers) £20 sellers
Lightning Dec (£18 sellers) £18 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 6 3/16 paid and value April-June (6 9/16) 6 9/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan (£9 1/2 sellers) £9 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 15/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

(May 1935)

	Bombay, Dec 19
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 7 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 8 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 8 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	6 8 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 8 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 8 6
Rates at 10-50 p.m.	6 8 9

JUTE SHARES VERY FIRM

Coals Slightly Easier

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

In the Share Market to-day Jutes ruled very firm and large volume of transactions was reported. Coals were slightly easier. Teas were more or less neglected Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were dull. Rooms of Stock Exchange Association will remain entirely closed from 22nd December 1934 to 1st January, 1935 both days inclusive on account of X-mas and New Year holidays. Following were the clossing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent paper 97/2; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 110/12 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 119/5; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105/14; 5½ per cent loan 1938/40 108/10 small lot; 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 102/8 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty. 405.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar rebate 92.

Cottons:—Kesoram ordy 5/15 small lot; New Victoria pref. 5/10; New Ring ordy 92.

Coals:—Bhalgora 3/5; Bokaro and Ramgur 8/12; Equitable 30/6; Kateas Jherriah 33/8 small lot; New Manbhoom 59/12; Standard 26/12.

Jutes:—Albion ordy. 288/8; Adamjee 15/14; Alliance 422/8 small lot; Anglo India 496/8; Bally 235/8 small lot; Barnagore 195; Belvedere 445; Birla ordy 16/8; Budge Budge ordy 375 small lot; Champdany 211; Cheviot pref. 142; Chitavalsah ordy. 31/4; Clive ordy. 35/4 small lot; Empire 43/4 small lot; Fort William 336/8; Fort Gloster 685 small lot; Gourepore 728; Gondalpara 1005/8; Hooghly pref. 20/4; Howrah 62/2; Hukumchand ordy. 17/4 small lot; Hukumchand pref. 120 small lot; India 431 small lot; Kamarhatty 649; Kanknarrah 578; Lawrence 580; Lothian 334 small lot; Megna 54; National 26/14 small lot; Northbrook 54/8; Nuddea 77; Presidency 6/14; Reliance 82; Standard 379; Union 535; Waverley ordy 3/11.

Teas:—Basmatia 18/4; East India 13/12; Hattikhira 29/4; Sarugaon 14; Tezpore pref. 12/10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/10; Bengal Chemical ordy. 326 small lot; Agra electric 128 small lot; Benares electric 14/6; Bengal Telephone ordy. 18; Jubbulpore electric 13/8 cum div; Muttra electric 11/10 cum div; Muzaffarpore elec. 9/2; Shahjahanpore electric 7/12; Upper Jumna elec. 11/12; Bengal Iron 4/2; Burn and Co ordy 322 small lot; Indian Galvanizing 10 small lot; Indian Iron and Steel 7/14; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 71/8; Kumardhubi Eng. pref. 83; Saran Eng. 12 cum div; Marshalls & Sons 1/15; Associated Hotels of India pref. 102; B. I. Corporation ordy 2/12; B. I. Corporation pref. 151; Dunlop Rubber pref 120 cum div small lot; Ivan Jones 2/13; Indian Cables 3 small odd lot; Macfarlane and Co. 4/12; Spencer and Co. ordy 10/4 ex D Howrah Oil 12/12; Midnapore Zemindary 77/8 small lot; India General Navigation ordy 120/8; Balrampur Sugar 19; Purtabpore Co. ordy 15; Punjab Sugar Mills ordy 328/8; Samastipore 11.—A. P.

FAVOURABLE UNDERTONE IN ALL SECTIONS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

PROFIT-TAKING IN COPPER BUT GOOD DEMAND IN COCOA

Wall Street Steady On Good Industrial Trade News

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 19

On the Stock Exchange, the undertone practically in all sections was favourable but with business continuing limited, price changes all round were without importance.

In Commodities the renewal of profit-taking caused copper to fall back again slightly but the undertone remains good. In Cocoa large business was done, prices advancing on covering demand.

Wall Street was steady, accumulation of favourable industrial trade news sustaining sentiments.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 19

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed unchanged at £98.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Wednesday Dec. 12 £97 1/4
Thursday Dec. 13 £98
Friday Dec 14 £98 1/4
Monday Dec. 17 £98
Tuesday Dec. 18 £98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 19 3-30 p.m.

Market generally were inactive and featureless. Giltedgeds were steady, but business was restricted. Industrials were rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£90 5/8) £90 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£109 7/8) £109 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 5/8) £117 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer ordinary (12 1/8) 13 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/8) dol 4 3/8
Musical Industries (29-0) 30-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-7 1/2) 42-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-3) 36-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-1 1/2) 9-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-9) 114-9
Realisation 1930 (£95 1/2) £95 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (48-3) 48-3
University Ordinary (23-0) 23-0
Ford Motors (35-6) 35-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless (7 1/4) 7 1/4
British American Tobacco (124-4 1/2) 124-4 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ord (137-9) 137-9
P and O S N Co Defd (17-6) 18-0
Distillers (94-0) 94-0
Bredrurd Dyers (9-6) 9-3
British Celonese (11-6) 11-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-6) 46-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-0
Inter Nickels (22 7/8) 22 7/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51 1/4) £51
L M S Ford (£21 1/4) £21
L N E R Defd (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£134) £134 3/4
London 'G' Stock (£95 1/4 £96

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (257-6) 256-3
Goddar New (181-3) 181-3
Moddar New (75-0) 75-7 1/2
Sub Nigel (235-0) 235-0
Spring Mines (161-9) 166-9
Union Corporation (140-3) 140-3

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 19 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £91
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£98) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£114) £114
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/56 (£116) £116
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£109) £109
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (105) 105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 1/2) £112 5/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-6) 22-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (36-3) 35-7 1/2
Donaro Tea (50-0) 50-0

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (12 1/2) 12 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-3) 22-3
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 18-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-0) 29-0

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (59-4 1/2 59-4 1/2
Burma Corporation (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (13 7/8) 13 7/8
East Rand Proprietary (49-0) 48-6
Rand Mines (137-6) 138-9

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Dec 19 10-30 p.m
Wheat January	4 3 3
Wheat May	4 10 3
Linseed May	6 8 3

The tone closed firm.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (35-0) 35-0
Anglo Persian (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2
Burma Oil (70-7 1/2) 70-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-0
Shell Transport (43-9) 43-9
Royal Dutch (£18 1/8) £18 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 19

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 31 1/2) dol 31 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 3/8) dol 11
U S Steel Common (dol 37) dol 37 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 32 1/4) unquoted.

ADULTERATION OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

During the week ended 15th instant, the following persons were convicted and fined by the Municipal Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Fort, and Mazagaon, at the Esplanade and Mazagaon Police Courts, respectively, as shown below:—

ESPLANADE POLICE COURT

(1) Mr. Shamji Ratansey of Messrs. Welji Shamji and Co., at Sandhurst Road Cross Lane, was convicted and fined Rs. 5, for selling vegetable product adulterated with butter fat to the extent of 14.6 per cent.

(2) Mr. Shamji Ratansey, at Chinchbunder Road, Shed No. 2, was convicted and fined Rs. 5, for selling vegetable product adulterated with butter fat to the extent of 10 per cent.

(3) Mr. Panchan Ladha, at New Chinch Bunder Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 5, for selling vegetable product adulterated with butter fat to the extent of 10.5 per cent.

MAZAGAON POLICE COURT

(4) Mr. Laljee Randir, owner at Poman Niwas Pias Street, was convicted and fined Rs 50 or in default one month's simple imprisonment, for selling vegetable product adulterated with ghee to the extent of 20.5 per cent.

HORNIMAN DEFAMATION CASE

Magistrate Orders Complainant To Pay Costs Of The Day For Granting Adjournment

Mr. F.G.R. Khairaz, appearing on behalf of Mr. B.G. Horniman, strongly opposed an application for adjournment made by Mr. Rueben Solomon, before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Wednesday, in the case in which Bhagwandas Laxmidas is charging Mr. B.G. Horniman with defamation in respect of two articles published in the "Bombay Sentinel."

Counsel staed that both Mr. Carden Noad and Mr. Frank Oliveira were not available, as they were engaged elsewhere and asked for an adjournment.

The Magistrate observed that the application was to suit the convenience of the counsel, and he would have refused it, if it were not for the fact that the case was now on its last lap.

ADJOURNMENT OPPOSED.

Mr. Khairaz stated that in the ordinary course, he would not have objected to an adjournment but Mr. Horniman who is ill has had to break his holiday to attend the Court. Counsel himself was to enter the hospital, which he postponed owing to the hearing of this case fixed for the day. He, however, left it entirely in the hands of the Court, but his instructions were to oppose the application.

The Magistrate observed that Mr. Carden Noad should have been here as he is in the midst of his address. To suit the convenience of the counsel he would not be justified in giving an adjournment.

Mr. Khairaz said that Mr. Rueben Solomon was quite competent to address the Court.

Mr. Rueben Solomon stated that as Mr. Carden Noad was in the midst of his address, he could not possibly carry on from that point.

CLAIM FOR COSTS OF DAY.

Magistrate (to Mr. Khairaz): As the case is now in its last lap, a short adjournment would not matter much.

Mr. Khairaz: In that case, sir, I apply for costs of the day.

Magistrate: Yes, I think as the application is not a justifiable one, the complainant must pay the costs.

The Magistrate then passed orders adjourning the case to Thursday 3 p.m. on the complainant paying to Mr. Horniman the sum of Rs. 25 as costs for the day.

The Magistrate also observed that this will help to lay down a precedent in cases where such applications for adjournment to suit the convenience of counsel are made.

AIR-MAILS IN KARACHI

KARACHI, Dec. 19.

The Airmail from Singapore arrived at Karachi at 10-15 last night and the Lahore airmail arrived at 3 this morning.

The airmail for Croydon left at 9 a.m. to-day.—A.P.

DEFENCE OF SAFEGUARDS

Emerson's Vision Of The Role Of Governor In J. P. C. Reforms

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

"According to many critics, the Governor is the villain of the piece; and it seems to me only fair that he should be allowed a chance of saying what he thinks of the role assigned to him and of how he is likely to fit into the general structure of the play. If we are to form a just estimate of its merits and defects, we must be careful to view the characters in their true perspective and if we wish to appraise its chances of success, we must assume that the members of the cast will play their parts in a spirit in which the authors have conceived them and that they will not introduce elements which will destroy or impair the essential unity of the scheme," said His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab, referring to the Committee's Report in the course of his speech at a dinner given by the President and Members of the Council to-night.

KING KONG OF SCHEME.

Referring to the criticism on safeguards meant for the Governors in the New Constitution, His Excellency said:

"I have seen his part described on one hand as that of a 'King Kong' of a White Despotic Raja, and of an unbridled Dictator; and, on the other hand, as that of a superman, which any ordinary mortal will be unable to sustain. That is not how I conceive it.

"It is true that, if Parliament approves of the scheme contained in the Report, the Governor will be given grave responsibilities and that if occasions arise for exercise of his special powers, it will be incumbent on him under and within the law to exercise them without fear or favour. From this position there is no escape.

"It won't be difficult to argue that in the present state of political development, these special powers are unavoidable, and that logically, their definition furnishes their justification. Is it, for instance, opposed to the reason that, if the Government of the day fails to deal effectively with the grave menace to peace and tranquility, there should be some authority vested with power to intervention, or that legitimate interests of minorities should be afforded protection against arbitrary action, or that services should be similarly protected.

"If we were able to approach this subject with purely logical minds free from influence of any sentiment, we should be more ready to admit the necessity of these provisions during the critical time of transitions."

PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

Concluding His Excellency appealed for toleration among communities and said: "Toleration is the 'cornerstone' of the new edifice and unless it is firmly planted the building must remain insecure. There will be no unity so long as intolerance was preached in the Press and in the marketplace."—United Press.

FATAL AFFRAY

1 Killed And Another Wounded At Kamatipura

One man was killed and another seriously wounded in an affray which took place at Kamatipura on Wednesday night. The alleged assailant was taken into custody by the Nagpada Police, soon after the incident.

At about 10 p.m. Ahmed Madan, a "Dada" of Kamatipura, it is stated, ran into the Nagpada Police station and lodged a complaint of assault and showed some injuries on his person. The man was sent to the J. J. Hospital to have his wounds dressed. A few minutes later, a constable brought two men to the Nagpada Police Station, one of them had succumbed to his injuries and the other had serious stab wounds.

VICTIM'S STORY.

The Police sent them also to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured man Mohamed Jehangir is reported to have made a statement to the effect that his friend Mustan and he had been assaulted by Ahmed Madan, who was the first to call at the Police Station.

The dead body of Mustan was removed to the morgue and the Police took into custody Ahmed Madan.

Further inquiries are being made by the Nagpada police.

FATAL DOSE TO END SUFFERING

Abdulla Hasham who was admitted into the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday suffering from the effects of a dose of sulphuric acid, died on Wednesday evening.

The deceased was living at Bapu Khote Street, Pydhonie and is reported to have been ailing for the past ten or twelve months. It is presumed that he must have taken the fatal dose to put an end to his suffering.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

The following are candidates for the Bombay Municipal Elections to be held next month. The names of the wards from which they are contesting are also given below:—

Mr. Cooverjee J. Shah 'F' Ward.
Mr. Jethmal Narandas 'C' Ward.
Mr. N. M. Kale (a sitting member) 'G' Ward.

INDEBTEDNESS BILL

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

A meeting of the Rural Party in the Punjab Legislative Council decided yesterday not to accept the recommendations made by the Governor-in-Council regarding the Indebtedness Bill.

The Bill together with the Governor's recommendations is to come for discussion on December 20.

Following the Rural Party's meeting, Rao Bahadur Chaudhuri Chhoturam sent in notices of amendment to recommendations —United Press.

LIQUIDATION AND TRADE BUYING IN COTTON

Liverpool Steady On Small Bombay Buying

MARKETS NERVOUS AND IRREGULAR

Narrow Trading Market Anticipated

Bombay, Dec. 19.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Prices declined first on long liquidation but later advanced on trade buying. In the absence of any fresh development the market displayed quiet but steady undertone with a limited turnover. In view of approaching holidays there is less activity and some evening up of open interest will take place now. Thus the markets will be uninteresting without any definite price tendency. Weakness in silver prices will have some adverse effect on the general trade.

TRADE BUYING

The market opened at unchanged prices with May 12.53 and under scattered long liquidation prices declined one point from the opening level and reached the lowest level for the day when May was quoted 12.52. Later on the market was steady on trade buying and in the absence of any selling prices recorded a small rise. There was a marked absence of any speculative activity and after a range of 6 points, the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a net rise of 4 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady. There was absence of offerings and the market closed at a net rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 3 points at 12.77c. per lb.

NARROW MARKETS.

There is no fresh development which calls for attention. The trade demand is supplied by hedge selling and small speculative interest has no influence on prices. We look for a narrow trading market for some time.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with May 6.73 on Tuesday. The opening decline was in sympathy with overnight weakness in New York cotton prices. The market was quiet with a small Bombay and trade buying. Later on there was some trade calling and offerings were light which gave better tone to the market. Prices after fluctuating within a range of 3 points, finally closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed 3 points down at 7.09d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed unchanged. At the close January was 5.46, March 5.45, and May 5.45.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a limited business. Sakels futures closed at a loss of 4 to 1 point with spot cotton 9 points down at 8.86. Uppers futures were irregular and closed at a rise of one point to a decline of 2 points. Spot Upper cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.68d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was also easy on long liquidation. There was increased selling in Sakels futures which closed at a further loss of 13 to 5 points but Ashmouni cotton futures closed steady at a rise of one point.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Although Bankhead voting strongly in favour, uncertainty regarding free quota and further loan causing market weakening. Think a temporary decline possible.

New York.—Good undertone. Daily sales of hedges are readily absorbed. Market has a strengthening tendency. We believe the situation is one that suggests higher prices.

New York.—No pressure to sell except December, Local short covering. No new features.

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

The Indian Government Crop Estimate will be published on Friday 21st inst. at about 2-35 p.m.

Silver.—As stated yesterday, heavy speculative selling against option accounts has caused a very sharp setback here though Shanghai London and New York are relatively steady on American purchases.

The stocks in Shanghai have been greatly reduced and rumours are again afloat as to China's intention to devaluate the silver dollar though these reports have been semi-officially denied. Sir Victor Sassoon in a speech at Shanghai has suggested that the U. S. A. should purchase more Indian silver at one dollar per ounce which would lessen the drain of the metal from China.

The recent increase in the U. S. A. Federal gold reserve appears to indicate that the Administration will have to purchase large quantities of silver if the statutory ratio as enacted by Congress is to be enforced.

Private cable advices from New York state that President Roosevelt in his radio address is likely to touch on the silver purchasing programme as this important problem will be to the force at the Congress Session next month. We recommend purchases in London at present prices as we look for a considerably higher level eventually.

Wheat.—The Wheat Advisory Secretariat announce that when the 1934/35 quotas are reallocated room will be made for France to export 11 million bushels thereby keeping the world export allowance within the limit of 636 million bushels.

Holidays.—The Liverpool market will be closed from 4 p.m. on the 24th inst. till 11 a.m. on the 27th inst. and from 12.30 p.m. on the 29th inst. till 11 a.m. on the 2nd January 1935.

The New York market will be closed on the 25th inst. and New Year's Day.

N. Y. May Highest (1 p.m.)	12.58+.05
N. Y. May Lowest (10-4 a.m.)	12.52—.01
Liverpool May Highest (3-59 p.m.)	6.74—.01
Liverpool May Lowest (2-45 p.m.)	6.71—.04

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 18.

January 1935	12.47
March 1935	12.57
May 1935	12.58
July 1935	12.58
October 1935	12.40
Middling Spot	12.75

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 18.

New York 10.55 a.m.—	
January 1935	12.45
March 1935	12.55
May 1935	12.53
New York Noon Call—	
January 1935	12.46
March 1935	12.55
May 1935	12.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 18

December 1934	12.45
January 1935	12.47
March 1935	12.56
Middling Spot	12.77

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 18. 10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
December 1934		6.83
January 1935	6.79	6.80
February 1935		6.78
March 1935	Mutilated	6.77
April 1935		6.75
May 1935	6.73	6.74
June 1935		6.72
July 1935		6.71
August 1935		6.66
September 1935		6.61
October 1935		6.57
November 1935		6.54
Middling Spot		7.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:—	
December 1934	8.46
January 1935	8.46
March 1935	8.50
May 1935	8.50
July 1935	8.50
October 1935	8.45
F.G.F. Spot	8.86

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.67
Fine (Good Staple)	5.82
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.97
C. P. OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.54
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.69
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.60
Fine	3.70
Superfine	3.80
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.70
Fine	3.80
Superfine	3.90

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 13.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. Dec. sellers £9/10/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. Dec./Jan. sellers £11/11/3.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton. Dec./Jan. sellers £11/16/3.

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont'l, C.I.F. ton. Dec./Jan. sellers £11/15/0.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. Dec./Jan. sellers £10/15/0.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. No offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, Dec. 18.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan. paid 18/3.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 19/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 18.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb sellers 6-3/8.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.

Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged

Bombay per cwt. "

Karachi per cwt. "

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 18.

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	4
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	13
Electric Bond Common	8 1/4
Consolidated Gas	22 1/2
Western Union Telg.	33 3/4
Radio Corp.	5 3/4
New York Central	21
Erie R. R.	12
Great North Pfd	17
Distillers Seagram	14
Canadian Pacific	12
Bethelehem Steel	30 1/2
United States Steel	37 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/4
Kennecott Copper	17
International Harvester	38
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	27
General Motors	31 1/4
Socony	14
Chase Bank	21 3/4
National City Bank	19 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	330

Market featureless.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 19.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Dec-May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 June-Dec. 35
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Dec-February.
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Dec May
Banks buying 6 mos 1/6 1/8 Dec-June.

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 271 3/4
Banks selling T T 269 3/4
Banks buying T T 267 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 559
Banks buying D D 569

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 115 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 92 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 99 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 7/16 19th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/64 19th inst.
Java/London 7.27 18th inst.
London/Paris 75.90 28th inst.
London/Belgium 21.11 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.25 1/2 18th inst.
London/Italy 57.78 18th inst.
London/Berlin 12.30 18th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 18th inst.
London/New York 4.94 1/2 18th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.30 1/4 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm
Gold £7-0-7 17th inst. £7-0-9 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 1/4 17th inst. 23 15/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 3/8 17th inst. 24 1/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 1/2 17th inst. 53 7/8 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 p.c 17th inst. 5/8 p.c. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 11/16 p.c 17th inst. 11/16 p.c. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 2 per cent.
Tone: Tight.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 18.

Spot	23-15/16
Forward	24-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 18

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0/9

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London Dec. 18.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 18

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	12.30
Amsterdam	7.30-3/4
Brussels	21.11
Madrid	36.15
Milan	57.78
Berne	15.25-1/2
Paris	74.90
Prague	118.12
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.94-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 18.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Jan./Feb sellers 21/3.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Dec./Jan. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, South Australian, parcel, Dec./Jan. sellers 23/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Dec. 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-3/8

HOLIDAYS IN COTTON.

New York and New Orleans Markets are closed on the 25th Dec. and the 1st Jan.

Liverpool Market is closed on the 25th, 26th, 31st Dec. and 1st Jan.

Bombay Forward Market:—The Board has resolved to permit trading on the 24th, 26th and 31st. Dec., though they are whole holidays; but trading will take place from 12-00 noon to 1-00 p.m. only on these days. The Market will remain entirely closed on the 25th December and the 1st of January.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Broach A/M. Opening 229 1/4; Highest 229 1/2; Lowest 227 3/4. Closing 228 3/4

Oomra D/J. Opening 214 1/4; Highest 214 1/2; Lowest 213; Closing 213 1/4

Oomra March Opening 211 1/4; Highest 211 1/2; Lowest 210; Closing 210 1/4

Bengal D/J. Opening 148; Highest 148; Lowest 147 3/4; Closing 148.

Bengal March Opening 151; Highest 151; Lowest 150 1/2; Closing 150 3/4

Tender:—	Oomra.	Bengal.
17-12-34	Nil	1,000
Total to date		11,000

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. (31-3-35) Rs. 16 1/4 1935

Jeji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 2 1/2

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-1-35) Rs. 8

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 16th/17th December	8,112
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	288,071
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	277,616
Increase	10,455

FALL & RISE IN SILVER

Gold Market Steady

Bombay, Dec. 19

Despite steady Shanghai advices, the local silver market again recorded a sharp decline on heavy selling by professional operators. There was panicky feeling in the market and weak holders were forced to unload their purchases. It is reported that some big operators are constant sellers and on parity prices in the local market are attractive. The gold market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover silver Magsar delivery declined to Rs. 63/10 on nervous unloading but prices readily rose on active buying to Rs. 64/10. The underton was firm Shanghai T. T. on London was 1.4 7/16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	64 8 0
January delivery	64 10 0
February delivery	64 15 0
Ready gold	34 14 0
January delivery	34 14 3
February delivery	34 15 3

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 18

December 0.98 7/8 plus 1/8c
May 0.99 1/2 plus 1/2c
July 0.93 1/2 plus 1/2c

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 18

December 56d
March 60—1/4d.
May 62—3/8d
July 63 3/4—3/8d.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec 18

February 11.72—08
March 11.83—13

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Dec 19

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 30/9/6; Lowest Rs. 30/7/6; Closing Rs. 30/11

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 35/8; Highest Rs. 36/0/6; Closing Rs. 36

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 21/15; Highest Rs. 22/3; Lowest Rs. 21/11; Closing Rs. 22/2

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 22/8; Highest Rs. 22/12; Lowest Rs. 22/5; Closing Rs. 22/11.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 18

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	71-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	91
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	98
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	90-5/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	109-7/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	107-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	119-1/2
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	117-1/2
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138
National Bank of India	43-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 18.

	£
Copper Braziers	42-1/4
Yellow Metal	35
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	11-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	223-1/4
F.C.S.	223-1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 227/8 for Broach A/M. delivery. The opening decline was due to weakness in silver. There was some short covering which hardened prices to Rs. 228/2 but there was some long liquidation which again depressed prices to Rs. 227/12. The undertone of the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market opened at unchanged and later on was one point up. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M	227 12 0
Oomra D/J	213 0 0
Oomra March	209 12 0
Bengal D/J	148 4 0
Bengal March	150 8 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Dec 19

	To-day	Total
Bengal D/J	2000	81000
Oomra D/J	Nil	Nil

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec 19

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 155	152	149	146	
Punjab	... 155	152	149	146	
Rajputana	... 155	152	149	146	
Oomra No. 3	224	221	218	214	...
C P No. 1	240	237	234	230	...
C P No. 2	231	228	223	221	...

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Dec 19

60 Toyomankwak Shirpur 174
108 Arjan Khimji Partur New 2 on
100 Damji Kaliyanji Broach 3 on
100 Damji Kaliyanji Porbandar 208
100 Damji Kaliyanji Murtizapur New 4 1/2 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Budhlada 8 on
100 Motiram Vaghji Raman 8 on
100 Motiram Vaghji Laherigaga 8 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Shegaon 4 1/2 on
100 Phoenix Mill Gadag Compath 223 1/2
55 K Devchand Bhavnagar 203 3/4
130 G G Kesha and Co Dhandhuka 218

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 19

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	154	...
Bengal Fine	141	154
Bengal F G	135	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	140	...
Sindh-Punjab F G	134	...
Wardha-Hingt	...	237
Nagpur/Savner	...	237
Pundhurna	214	...
Yeotmal	212	...
Arvi	212	224
Ellichpur	210	...
Amraoti-Berar	210	218
Khamgaon	210	220/224
Mulkapur	207	...
Khandesh	205	216
Jalna/Sailu	206	...
Broach Fine	230	...
Punjab/American	...	263
Cambodia	293/296	...
Miraj/Sangli	218/223	...
Compta Good	218/228	...
Bagalkot	208	...
Kampala	383	...
Busoga	380	...
Jinja	378	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Dec 19

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year. Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	2,062	26,016
Central India	...	6,093
Barsi and Nagar	560	15,263
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	1,827
Berar	1,910	26,391
Central Provinces	103	8,279
Total Oomras	4,636	83,869
Dholera	180	23,497
N W Provinces	446	2,899
Rajputana	49	1,085
Sind-Punjab	1,913	46,742
Broach	...	5,839
Coompta and Dharwar	151	21,478
Westerns-Northerns	256	16,671
Cocanada	...	73
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	23,737
Persian	13	2,127
American	...	3,587
Egyptian and African	...	63,628
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	3
Total	7,744	295,813

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 13th Dec

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,620	94,997
Japan and China	7,305	198,342
Coast Ports	700	6,745
Up-country by Rail	...	49,957
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	18,281
Total	11,625	388,322

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 18-12-34	3226000	5320000
Receipts yesterday 18-12-34	15000	32000
Exports to date 18-12-34	2238000	3873000
Stock at Ports 14-12-34	3113000	4105000
Stock at Interior Towns 14-12-34	932000	2203000
Stock at Liverpool 14-12-34	912000	872000
Visible Supply 14-12-34	6824000	9185000
Quantity in Sight 14-12-34	5663000	8398000
Quantity out of Sight 14-12-34	4137000	5764000

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935 VAIDA

Bombay, Dec 19

The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 7 6
12 noon	6 8 0
3 p.m.	6 8 0
5 p.m.	6 8 3

New High Level For Tata Steel Shares

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR BOMBAY TELEPHONES

Cements Steady And Mills Quiet

Bombay, December 19.

The local Share Bazaar was firm to-day with active speculative buying in Tata Steel Shares which reached new high level.

The activity was mostly confined to Iron and Steel Shares as other sections did not record any important change in prices, except Bombay Telephone Shares, which displayed cheerful tone.

Being the end of the month, there was a fairly large transfer business in the Market. Tata Steel Deferred Shares were quoted at Rs. 485, and Ordinaries at Rs. 112-8.

Hydro-Electric Shares were fairly steady, but Mill Shares were quiet. Cements were steady, particularly with a good inquiry for Bundi and Punjab. Bombay-Burma Belapur Shares were featureless.

To-morrow being the last working day before the X'Mas and New Year Holidays, the Stock Exchange will remain open for one hour only from 12 noon to 1 p.m.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

100 Ahm. Ad.	303 12
500 Bom. Cotton	55 0
520 Bombay Dyeing	931 4
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	313 2
100 Central India	328 12
100 Colaba	131 14
100 Coorla	113 12
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	397 8
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-4-0
100 Finlay	132 8
100 Gokak	198 12
1000 Hindustan	1600 0
100 Indore	109 6
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	88 12
100 Kohinoor	214 6
350 Laxmi	356 4
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1525 0
250 Model	80 0
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	205 0
100 Osmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	315 0
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2820 0
50 Simplex	100 5
100 Swadeshi	228 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 927, 931, 928, 931, 926, 930, 931/4
Century 312, 313/2
Central India 328, 326, 327, 338
Kohinoor 213, 214/6
New Great 207, 206, 207, 205
Simplex 100, 101, 100/5
Swadeshi 230, 231, 228/12
Bundi 34/6, 34/14, 34/10, 34/12
Indian Cement 363, 362, 366, 364
Tata Steel Dfd. 475, 472, 473, 470, 476, 485, 483, 484, 486, 486/14
Tata Steel Ord. 111/12, 110/4, 110/8, 111/4, 111, 112/8, 112, 112/8
Bombay Steam 307
Bombay Burma 397, 396, 397, 398/2
Tata Hydro 166
Andhra 1662, 1655, 1657, 1660
Tram 160
Power 1435, 1430, 1437, 1433, 1435

100 Swan	65 4
25 Tata	12 8
500 Vishnu	1607 8
1000 Western	1035 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	104 0
25-50 Central	34 12
500 Imp.	1607 8
125-500 Imp. Country	405 0
50-100 India	121 0
5 Union	6 2
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	34 12
70 Gwalior	121 0
250 Indian	366 4
40 Katni Def.	1200 0
100 Katni Ord	338 2
75 Okha	192 8
10 Punjab	24 14
100 Shahabad	343 12
70 United	69 8
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 10
16-75 New India	39 12
200 Oriental	4,260 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 6
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000 Andhra Valley	1660 0
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bom. Tram.	160 5
100 Bom. Suburban	165 0
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	243 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	166 8
100 Tata Power	1435 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm Prantij	852 3
100 Ahm. Patty	123 0
100 C. Province	89 4
100 Dhond Baramati	90 0
100 Gujrat	75 0
100 Mandra Bhon	93 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sirangunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	778 12
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	40 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	436 14
75 Tata Steel Ord.	112 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	208 12
50 Belapur Sugr XD.	243 2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Dec. 19.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 96/14/6	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 96/14	
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 111/2	
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111/2	
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 119/2	
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 119/2	
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8	
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120	
5 1/2 per cent 1933 Mysore 111/8	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/7	
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)	
3 per cent 1941 Cash 101	
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/12	
4 per cent 1943 105/13	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/2	
5 per cent 1939/44 108/0	
5 per cent 1940/43 109/0	
5 per cent 1935 101/6	
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/14	
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/10	
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 per cent B P T 1974 104/8	
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8	
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/8	
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127	
6 per cent K P T 1956 127	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108/8	

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Promissory notes opened at 96/12 declined to 96/11 to close as above. Business for 18th January settlement commenced to-day and quotes 3/64 per cent higher.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 19

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Java	13 3 6
S S Arabia	3 7 6
S S Hatimura	3 8 6
Shipment Nov-Dec	3 7 3
Shipment Jan-Mar	3 6 3
Shipment April-May	3 6 6
Shipment July-Sept	3 8 0
Kesar	13 10 0
Saraya	13 5 0
Purtabpur	13 3 0
African	13 5 0

Java Spot F. 3.10.

CARDAMOM MARKET

The Secretary Cardamom Krishigara Sangam Kombai has sent the following telegram:—

Kombai Cardamom market report result of to-day's auctions. Prices per thulam of 810 tolas weight ungarbled. Estate bulk tharaipadams 21, Malabar storepadams 23 to 24, Gandhi Para 26/4 seeds 28. Sold 700 thulams, market firm.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday (19th instant) tenders to the amount of £48,500,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 2 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, (2nd January 1935) on the same conditions as previously announced.

CASH BALANCES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Balance on:—

In District Treasuries 31st Aug 1934 1,87,77; 30th Sept 1934 2,15,66; 31st Oct 1934 2,03,13; 30th Nov 1934 1,88,75

With the Imperial Bank of India 31st Aug 1934 7,00,81; 30th Sept 1934 8,22,89; 31st Oct 1934 9,80,37; 30th Nov 1934 7,09,85

Total 31st Aug 1934 8,88,58; 30th Sept 1934 10,38,55; 31st Oct 1934 11,83,56; 30th Nov 1934 8,98,58.

250 Bombay Steam	308 2
125 Bom. Burma	398 2
50 Bombay Burma County	131 14
8sh. Bri. Petrol	4-0-0
50 Bombay Telephone	117 8
100 Ind. Bleaching	148 12
100 Ind. Radio Def.	530 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	511 4
1000 Port Canning	590 0
15 Scindia	15 0
30 Tata Construction	82 4
25 Tata Oil	18 12
PREFERENCE.	
7 p c Andhra Vly	1331 4
250 Bombay Steam	280 0
7 p.c. Bom Tram	82 0
5 p c Central India	511 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	137 8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1390 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	181 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 4
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	17 2
7 p.c. Vishnu	655 0

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1934

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J6

J. P. C. PUTS REACTION IN SADDLE

Let Us Not Fight Over Words But Unite To Reject "Reforms" Plan

C.R.'s CALL TO LIBERALS TO ACT UP TO WHAT THEY FEEL

Nation Will Not Regret If Scheme Is Withdrawn

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar writes:—

I do not know if the Liberals will appreciate the Archbishop of Canterbury's explanation of their attitude of dissatisfaction towards the Joint Parliamentary Committee's proposals.

Hardly Fair

The Primate's description is hardly fair or complimentary. He said that the Liberals criticised the proposals because they were anxious to safeguard their own influence.

Cruel Suggestion

This is a cruel suggestion that the Liberals do not speak out their own minds but only play to the gallery. This is an unfounded charge.

He Should Have Known

Even if the Archbishop did not give the Liberals credit for honesty, he should have known that the Liberals could have no motive to deceive, for they do not claim or believe that they had any influence to safeguard by uttering untrue or insincere criticism of the proposals.

Mr. Jinnah has been always opposed to the scheme on the principal ground that it would leave British India at the mercy of the nominees of Indian Princes who in their turn would be under the whip of the Paramount Power. This attitude of Mr. Jinnah is well-known and has been expressed all these many years and no one can doubt the sincerity of his objection. No one can doubt the sincerity of Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer either, who has written in the "Indian Review" that the proposals are retrograde and reactionary and that India pays a heavy triple price for the so-called reforms "to the British commercial interests, to the ruling Princes of India and to the Mahomedan community."

STRONG TERMS.

Mr. Jinnah and Sir Sivaswami Iyer are eminent lawyers who can distinguish between restrictions that truly curtail and hamper, and those that may seem to but are not intended to hamper. No charge can be laid against them that they criticise in ignorance of the constitutions of the world or their history.

WHY NOT SAY WHAT YOU FEEL?

'Retrograde' and 'reactionary' are strong terms and are not milder adjectives than the Congress verb "reject". Surely if a constitution is proposed to be forced on us which Sir Sivaswami Iyer thinks is "retrograde and reactionary" and the principal aim of which is as Mr. Jinnah thinks "not to grant a real measure of self-government to India, but how best to maintain British supremacy and paramountcy," why should we not say that the nation does not want it? This is what the Congress has tried to say by the use of the word 'reject'. Congress does not want anyone to believe that while we say we do not want it, we are only bargaining and that we would really be sorry if the gift is withdrawn 'in toto'. This misunderstanding has been created in respect of Liberal criticism, but Congress does not want to give room for such a misinterpretation.

THE IMMEDIATE STEP.

Be this as it may, it is undesirable in the extreme that united action should be jeopardised or prejudiced by a quarrel over mere words. If some people want to use one expression and not another, and others maintain a religious objection just the other way, and both refuse to compromise, the net result would be matter for regret for all time.

We should be concerned with the immediate step before us. What we want is that we should express without reservation in the form of resolutions in the legislatures that the proposed reforms are wholly unacceptable and incapable of being rendered acceptable and that the nation will not regret it if they are wholly withdrawn. It does not matter what words are used provided they do not give room to any misunderstanding that the opinion is expressed with a mental reservation.

AT MERCY OF PRINCES.

Under the J.P.C. proposals, we are to have in the centre two Houses with equal powers which sit in joint session whenever there is a difference of opinion. The Council will consist of 250 members of whom 104 will be Princes' Nominees and six more Governor-General's nominees. In the Lower House consisting of 375, the States will nominate 125 members and the remaining 250 will come in by indirect communal election from the provincial assemblies. Thus at a joint session out of 625 members about 235 will be nominees of Princes or Governor-General! Mysore will have ten, Baroda will have six, Travancore seven, Hydgrabad 19 and 192 will come in from smaller States or by the Governor-General's nomination. It is no exaggeration then to say that British India will be left to "the tender mercies of the Indian Princes who in their turn would be under the whip of the foreign department of the Governor-General." Let it be remembered that we have not taken into account the elected European members or the other permanent anti-progressive elements.

DISGUSTING PROPOSALS.

Shall we reject this, or shall we still be asking for amendments? Is it not preferable to struggle under the existing constitution? Not that we shall cease to struggle under any constitution that may be forced on India but let us say what we honestly feel in regard to these terribly retrograde and reactionary proposals that have disgusted all schools of thought, besides having been rejected by the electorate in the clearest possible manner available under the present constitution.

PROMOTE HARMONY

Mrs. Naidu Exhorts Sindhis To Take To Great Task Of Communal Unity

KARACHI, Dec. 19.

Replying to the address presented by the Rohri Municipality Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said:—

"Promotion of goodwill and mutual co-operation is the only safeguard against the present suspicions, fears and communal fights. This misfortune is our own making. Separated Sind has this direct need.

Great work awaits you of resuscitating village industries. Do not be drowned under labels of Hindu and Muslim. Water, air and land have no labels. The key note of my message is: "Promote harmony and a sense of fellow feeling. Remember your succour cannot come from the Punjab nor Gujerat, but from your own self, your determined co-operation of Hindus, Muslims and Parsees."

Addressing a public meeting she exhorted the audience to support village industries and save the beautiful village products of lacquer work, cloth printing, embroidery, etc. and feed the villagers not by charity but by finding them a living. This work is free from communal or sectional labels and removes the canker of communalism. To the Mussalmans I say you will belie your religion, your patriotism and manhood if you think of crushing the Hindu minority or deny justice to the Hindus. I say throw off fear, doubts and suspicion. None can harm you except your weakness.

To Congressmen, I say rise above these fears. Congressmen know no fears. Have faith in yourselves. Make your province an ideal for cordiality, co-operation and patriotism.—A. P.

PLANNED ECONOMY FOR INDIA

Sir M. Visweswarayya Pleads For Rapid Industrialisation

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

The adoption of a ten year plan organisation of economic councils—central, provincial and local—with a view to doubling the income and productive capacity of India in ten years, are recommended by Sir M. Visweswarayya in a book entitled "Planned Economy for India" just published. In the opinion of the author the present unorganised state of business life and society in India and isolated schemes and random attempts at reform will lead nowhere and a comprehensive national plan and programme are of urgent necessity.

The author gives a comprehensive view of the economic position in India and recommends the adoption of certain solutions to current problems based on recent world experience. Stress is laid on the importance of immediate industrialisation and rapid development of mass education and establishment of disciplined working local economic councils in every district and important city whereby the initiative of group effort and self-help may be promoted among the people.—A. P.

Zemindar Asked To Surrender Unlicensed Guns

SERAJGANJ, Dec. 18.

Sit. Syamasankar Moitra, an influential zemindar of Kalia has been directed to surrender his two unlicensed guns at the thana. —United Press.

Mr. Jehangir Dady Mody has left for England to undergo naval training.

TAX-PAYERS' DEMAND

Early Election For Jubbulpore Municipality Urged

JUBBUUPORE, Dec. 18.

Following Mr. Mishra's removal, tax-payers of local Melonig and Hanumantal Wards have urged the Deputy Commissioner to hold the Municipal elections early—United Press.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST J. P. C. REPORT

E. Kistna Congress Committee To Send Men On Lecture Tour

MASULIPATAM, Dec. 19.

A resolution deputing two Congressmen to conduct a lecture tour in the District for the purpose of doing propaganda against the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report has been adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the East Kistna Congress Committee. Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya is one of the two lecturers chosen.

By another resolution, the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee was requested to issue printed pamphlets exposing the Joint Parliamentary Committee's adverse recommendations.—United Press.

BENGALI YOUTHS PROSECUTED

Charged With Conspiracy

CHINSURAH, Dec. 18.

Eleven Bengali youths including a detenu were prosecuted in the court of Mr. K. B. Mallik, Special Magistrate, on charges of conspiracy to overthrow the British Government in India by armed rebellion, dacoity and smuggling of arms.

In all 31 youths were arrested from different parts of India out of whom 11 are being now tried. The rest were discharged but 3 of them were re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Some of the accused did not defend themselves while one of them turned approver. The approver in the course of his examination said that he was an M.A. student of the Calcutta University.

The Crown counsel said that some of the accused were members of the Congress while others have been arrested in connection with the Habigunje dacoity.

In the course of a search of the accused revolutionary leaflets were recovered. The hearing of the case is proceeding.—A.P.

INDIA ENTITLED TO PROTECTION

Industrialists Must Be Consulted About Trade Agreement

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

The Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association has sent a letter to-day to the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department, New Delhi, requesting Governement to take into confidence Indian Industrialists and other important interests concerned before giving final shape to terms of Indo-British trade agreement that are under discussion in the same manner as British Industrialists have been consulted by the President of the Board of Trade.

The letter adds, "My committee has been greatly concerned at attempts once more made by Lancashire in dictating fiscal policy to the Government of India which will be definitely disadvantageous to the interests of the country. This not only amounts to utter disregard of the principle of tariff autonomy which has been established in practice for a period of 14 years in Indian affairs, but is even contrary to the observations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

"It is only year since the Mody-Lees Pact was signed and it is on the basis of this pact that the Indian cotton textile industry is entitled for its progressive development to a reasonable measure of protection against imports of United Kingdom yarn and piecegoods."—A.P.

SURCHARGE ON COAL

Ahmedabad Millowners Claim Relief

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 18.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association has forwarded to-day a representation to the Railway Board, New Delhi, protesting against the maintenance of surcharge of 15 per cent on coal consigned to Ahmedabd from Central provinces, particularly after its removal in coal consigned to Bombay.

The representation adds that the levying of a surcharge is objectionable, but its removal from one centre as distinguished from another made the situation much worse and could not be supported on principles laid down in the Railway Act.

The surcharge on coal booked to Bombay was removed presumably as a relief to the Bombay Mill Industry but it resulted in direct and unjustifiable prejudice to Ahmedabad as a mill centre.

The representation, therefore, claims relief by way of refund of all moneys received from consignees of coal in Ahmedabad as surcharge.

CAN WALK ABOUT STATE FREELY

Restrictions On Kapurthala Internees Removed

KAPURTHALA, Dec. 18

The "United Press" understands that restrictions imposed on Captain Aziz Ahmed and Lieut. Saddiq Ahmed, brothers of Ch. Abdul Aziz, have been removed, inasmuch as they can walk about in the State freely, but are required to take permission of Mr. J. D. Twinberrow, Inspector-General of Police, in case they want to go out of the State.

It is further understood that their property which was under the Court of Wards has been returned to them.

It may be recalled that for alleged participation in subversive activities against the State Ch. Abdul Rashid, Magistrate, Captain Aziz Ahmed and Lieut. Saddidq Ahmed, brothers of Ch. Abdul Aziz, were interned in their houses in the State. Later on Ch. Abdul Rashid was set at liberty but the restrictions in the case of the other two were not lifted so long.—United Press.

Trade Review Draws Gloomy Picture

ECONOMIC NATIONALISM WORKS HAVOC

International Finances Continue To Be In Chaos

NEW DELHI, Dec. 19.

That the year 1933-34 has been one of swift alternations of hope and disappointment and that there are as yet no striking and convincing signs of an early arrival of really prosperous times, is the melancholy note struck in the review of the trade of India in 1933-34.

The review, in its comprehensive and analytical survey of the trade conditions in India, illustrates how economic conditions in various parts of the world have had their own repercussions on Indian trade.

It is pointed out in this connection that the failure of the World Economic Conference proved a signal for excited action on the part of most of the participating countries so that a further, freer and more extended charter has been given to economic nationalism with all its weapons of restriction, control, prohibition, quotas and tariffs.

And while country after country has thus been reviving the use of ancient weapons in the national economic armoury, international finance has continued in a state of chaos and uncertainty.

But the financial chaos which has clogged the wheels of progress over the greater part of Europe, is only one among the many uncertainties and doubts which have disturbed the economic equilibrium of the world. Of greater importance and more dominating in its influence has been the great experiment of "socialisation of finance and industry" undertaken in the Recovery Plan of President Roosevelt in the United States of America. For a time at least that great experiment succeeded in giving to the United States of America a spell of rising prices which was not without a beneficial influence on world prices. But the beginning of a genuine rise in world prices of commodities such as had been induced by the actual movement of the great staples in the world markets, has been obscured by this greater speculative rise based on the prospect of inflation in America and the period of dollar uncertainty has probably enhanced the difficulties in the path to increased international trade.

AGRICULTURE.

From the point of view of agriculture, the review observes that the season may be regarded as fairly good although in some places crops were damaged by excessive rains and, in the cold weather, by low temperature and frost. The outturn of rice fell short of the last year's good crop, but was still satisfactory, particularly in Burma where the yield was 5 per cent in excess of last year. A very good yield was obtained for the sugarcane crop, exceeding the previous year's record outturn by 8 per cent. The outturn of jute and cotton increased by 13 and 7 per cent. respectively, as compared with the preceding season. The wheat crop was better than the preceding season's production by 5 per cent. The production of the rape and mustard, and linseed (winter oilseeds) crops of 1932-33 was about the same as in the preceding season, the former showing an increase of 2 per cent and the latter a decrease of an equal magnitude.

FOREIGN IMPORTS

The total value of the imports of foreign merchandise into British India during 1933/34 amounted to Rs. 115 crores and that of exports including re-exports to Rs. 150 crores. On the export side, despatches of raw cotton rose from 2,063,000 bales valued at Rs. 20 1/3 crores to 2,740,000 bales valued at Rs. 27 crores. Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) recorded a decline of Rs. 56 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 273 lakhs. The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1933/34 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 92 crores as compared with Rs. 68 crores in 1932/33. Shipments of gold from India continued on a large scale, although the exports of 1933/34 valued at Rs. 58,15 lakhs were smaller than those of the preceding year by Rs. 896 lakhs.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Dealing with cotton manufactures (Rs. 1774 lakhs), the review holds that the year so just passed was one of steady decline from the high level of 1932/33 in respect of fresh advances for the import trade in cotton manufactures. The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures in the year under review amounted to Rs. 17,74 lakhs as compared with Rs. 26,83 lakhs in the year preceding and Rs. 59,49 lakhs in 1929/30 which, for purposes of comparison, may be taken as the last of the normal years. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 32.0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 258 lakhs as against 45.1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 379 lakhs in 1932/33 and 43.9 milion lbs. valued at Rs. 600 lakhs in 1929/30. The total consignments of piecegoods received in the year under review totalled 769 million yards worth Rs. 13,49 lakhs as compared with 1225 million yards worth Rs. 21,26 lakhs in the previous year, and 1919 million yards, valued at Rs. 50,25 lakhs in 1929/30. The imports of fents amounted to 35 million yards against 32 million yards 1932/33. Despite this quantitative increase, the value of the consignments dropped from Rs. 52 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs. The imports of grey goods fell to a record low level of 230 million yards in 1932/33 and were even smaller by 19 million yards than the strikingly low figure of 249 million yards returned for 1931/32. Imports of white goods also shrank by 151 million yards in comparison with the imports of 1932/33 and constituted a low record superseding the previous low record of 1930/31 by a little less than 10 million yards. There was similarly a decline of 156 million yards under coloured goods, the imports of which dropped from 425 million yards in 1932/33 to 269 million yards.

HOSIERY IMPORTS.

The total value of the imports of hosiery advanced from Rs. 67 lakhs in 1932/33 to Rs. 77 lakhs in 1933/34. The imports of haberdashery and millinery declined from Rs. 68 lakhs to Rs. 55 lakhs or by Rs. 13 lakhs. The decline was shared by almost all the supplying countries. The imports, under the head, silk, raw and manufactured, showed a appreciable diminution, the total supplies received during the year being valued at Rs. 3.59 lakhs as against Rs. 433 lakhs in 1932/33. The total value of imports of artificial silk amounted to Rs. 274 lakhs as against Rs. 416 lakhs in the year preceding.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES.

The imports under the head 'Metals and manufactures thereof' further declined by one per cent

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